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ABSTRACT

This Fall 1997 Enrollment and Staffing Report by the State of Washington Board for Community and Technical Colleges includes information on enrollments, student demography, selected program student characteristics, state-supported course enrollment, contract-supported course enrollment, staff, and individual college data. Findings indicate that (1) the Washington community and technical colleges had less than a one-percent increase in enrollment since 1996, probably due to changes in welfare policy and the strong economy; (2) a majority of state-supported students were enrolled full-time; (3) Forty-seven percent of state FTEs (full-time equivalent students) were generated by students enrolled for workforce training purposes, 40% by students preparing to transfer, 8% by ESL or literacy students, and 6% by students for consumer homemaking or unspecified purposes; (4) the racial composition of the student population was more diverse than that of the state as a whole; (5) the proportion of female students was greater than the state average; (6) the median age, 27.6 years, remained the same as last year; (7) the number of new students increased by 2.6%; (8) like last year, the full-time faculty provided the majority of instruction; and (9) special program enrollments included more high school students than unemployed workers. (YKH)

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ED 418 756

Washington Community and Technical Colleges

Fall

ENROLLMENT & STAFFING REPORT

1997

State of Washington
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

Al Link, Chair
Earl Hale, Executive Director

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HIGHLIGHTS OF FALL 1997

- The Washington community and technical colleges provided 134,373 FTES (full-time equivalent students) in fall 1997, an increase of less than one percent over fall 1996. State funding along with tuition charges supported 82 percent of the FTEs.

- The Washington community and technical colleges served 236,142 individuals in fall 1997 compared to 234,410 in fall 1996. The number of students increased about 2,600 less than what would have been expected to keep up with the growth in the state population. Changes in welfare policy and the strong economy keep enrollment growth below the rate of growth in the population.

- A majority (54 percent) of state-supported students were enrolled full-time (10 credits or more). Nationwide, full-time students represent 37 percent of the total enrollments.

- 47 percent of state FTEs were generated by students enrolled for workforce training purposes, 40 percent by students preparing for transfer, 8 percent by students with an end goal of literacy or English as a Second Language training, and 6 percent by students for consumer homemaking or unspecified purposes.

- The racial composition of the student population in fall 1997 was more diverse than that of the state as a whole (24 percent students of color at community and technical colleges, an estimated 18 percent in the state population). Students of color represented 22 percent of the transfer oriented students, 23 percent of the workforce students, and 52 percent of those who will meet their educational goal by completing basic skills (ABE/ESL) courses.

- The proportion of the student population which was female (58.3 percent of those reporting gender) was higher than the proportion of females in the state's population as is typical of community and technical colleges nationally.

- The median age of students in state supported classes was 27.6 years, unchanged from fall 1996. Transfer students were a significantly younger group (median age of 21) than workforce training students (median age of 31). Students who will complete their goal by taking basic skills classes had a median age of 31.

- Of the fall 1997 state-supported students, 24 percent were starting college for the first time. The number of new students increased by 2.6 percent. Fall 1997 marks the second year of an increasing number of new students, a change in the downward trend of the previous 15 years.

- Full-time faculty provide 56 percent of all instruction in fall 1997, unchanged from fall 1996. This marks the first time in more than a decade that the percentage of instruction by full-time faculty did not decline. In basic skills, just 24 percent of instruction was by full-time faculty.

- Special program enrollments include 8,785 high school students in the Running Start program and 5,900 unemployed workers enrolled in programs funded by the Worker Retraining program.

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INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1997 provides a snapshot of enrollments in technical and community colleges during fall quarter 1997. Because community and technical colleges were only recently merged into a single system (fall 1991), detailed system trend data are limited to three or four years. In addition to analysis of the system as a whole, this report includes an extensive set of tables by college starting on page 53. The report addresses the questions most commonly raised regarding the community and technical colleges in Washington.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical College's (SBCTC) Data Warehouse which is derived from the common management information systems used by all community and technical colleges in the state.

Data on outcomes, facilities, and staffing are reported annually in the companion report, the Academic Year Report.

The Academic Year and Fall Enrollment and Staffing Reports are available online at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu in the publication section.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). Technical colleges are exempted from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest continuously operating community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. Between 1933 and 1941 four additional community colleges began operation in Washington: Clark College in 1933, Lower Columbia in 1934, Wenatchee Valley in 1939, and Everett in 1941, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 by establishing the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Clover Park, Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 Legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four-year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the Legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges.

The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the Legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 Legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

In 1994, the Legislature approved the establishment of the 30th college district, Cascadia Community College. The new district will begin enrolling students in the late 1990s.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

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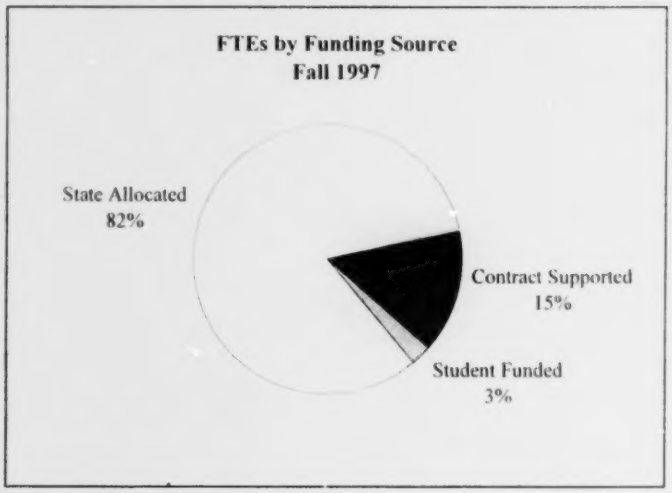
ENROLLMENTS

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE
TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1997

In fall 1997, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment was 135,373. The FTE reached its highest level ever - 0.1 percent more FTE than in fall 1996. A quarterly FTE is equal to 15 credits.



Courses funded through state support and tuition are regarded as state supported. When students, employers or social service agencies pay for the tuition in a state supported course, they are paying less than a third of the cost of providing courses. State appropriations to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) cover the major cost of a fixed number of FTEs in the community and technical college system. SBCTC then distributes funding for those FTE targets on an equitable basis to each college. In fall 1997, state support included 500 Natural Resource Waiver FTEs and 5,038 Worker Retraining (formerly HB1988) FTEs.

Colleges serve a limited number of state FTEs above the appropriated number. Colleges rely only on the tuition income to cover costs of such additional instruction. The number of FTEs above the appropriated level has declined as colleges have received additional funding to serve their communities. State FTEs are on track for being close to, but above the state-funded level for 1997-98.

FALL FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
All Funds	122,533	127,969	131,673	135,194	135,373
% Change	2.6%	4.4%	2.9%	2.7%	0.1%
% State Allocated	85.4%	82.5%	82.9%	81.9%	81.8%
State Supported	108,373	108,981	111,303	112,646	111,686
% Change	1.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%	-0.9%
Contract Supported	10,926	15,523	16,935	19,000	20,272
% Change	15.8%	42.1%	9.1%	12.2%	6.7%
State and Contract Total	119,299	124,504	128,238	131,646	131,958
% Change	3.0%	4.4%	3.0%	2.7%	0.2%
Student Funded	3,234	3,464	3,435	3,548	3,415
% Change	-11.3%	7.1%	-0.8%	3.3%	-3.7%

Source: 1993: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102 and technical college records, 1994: SR1102; 1995-1997: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.

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Enrollments which are not partially supported by state appropriation are regarded as either contract or student funded.

Contract funded courses: Most of the contract enrollments stems from three special programs: Running Start (33 percent), Contract International (23 percent) and Corrections (15 percent). The Running Start program allows high school students to simultaneously earn high school and tuition-free college credit. This program, which began in fall 1992, has more than doubled in size and accounts for most of the growth in contract enrollments between 1993 and 1997. In fall 1997, there were 6,600 FTEs for 8,785 students compared to 5,852 FTE and 7,880 students in fall 1996. The second program is called Contract International. Several organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations fund the full cost of such instruction. Counts for these "contract international" students were included for the first time in fall 1994. Enrollments of "contract international" students do not displace resident students. In fall 1997 there were 3,880 international students. International contracts and Running Start are both increasing in size each year. Colleges offer contracted instruction for the Washington Department of Corrections at its major correctional facilities. Students enroll in courses to increase literacy and crime prevention. Some 5,116 individuals in prisons enrolled for 3,041 FTEs. For more information on these programs, see pages 23-25.

Some 29 percent of contract supported courses are paid for by an employer, social service agency or the U.S. Military for the benefit of its employees or clients. Colleges contract with social service agencies to provide their clients with job training or basic skills education. Colleges also contract directly with employers to meet the customized training needs of employers. Excluded from the contract counts are certain single day training provided by colleges such as the contract between South Puget Sound Community College and the state's Department of Personnel for staff training.

Student funded class costs are paid entirely by the individuals enrolled. Student funded offerings include avocational courses such as foreign language for travelers and workforce training related courses such as microcomputer applications.

Factors in College Participation Rates

Public policy and social and economic changes impact the rate at which the groups from the general population attend college. This college-going rate is referred to as a participation rate. This year, welfare reform, the decision to reduce the funded level for worker retraining, and the exceptionally strong economy worked together to reduce participation rates for some groups of students. The number of younger students attending the two-year colleges, on the other hand, increased. That increase was consistent with a long-term trend of an increasing portion of recent high school graduates enrolling at community and technical colleges.

Policy Changes -- Welfare Reform: WorkFirst focuses welfare recipients on employment, rather than training, thus reducing the participation rate of welfare clients. This policy change resulted in reduced participation rates primarily for 25 to 35 year olds. Additionally, the number of welfare participants in the State declined. This drop also impacted enrollments.

Social Change: More high school graduates are electing to go directly to college in general and community and technical colleges in particular. This increased participation in college is likely due to larger social changes including an increasing public awareness of the two-year college sector and the overall increasing cost of education which students can reduce by starting at a two-year college.

Planned Changes in the Worker Retraining Program: Since 1993, the worker retraining program, which provides opportunities for laid-off workers to train for new jobs, has increased participation rates for adults 30 to 50 years of age. Community and technical colleges planned for a reduction in the program size for this year as a way to assure that limited dollars for the program could continue to be used both to provide the slots for laid-off workers and to provide financial assistance to students after their unemployment insurance ended. The change resulted in a decreasing participation rate for adults 30 to 50 years of age.

Impact of the Good Economy: The economy in Washington state is substantially healthier today than last year at this time. There is evidence that the booming economy reduced participation rates for adults 25 to 49 years of age. An increase in part-time enrollment versus full-time enrollment may also be traced to the increased work hours of the 52 percent of students working while enrolled.

For data by college, see pages 53 - 55.

STUDENTS BY FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Some 236,142 students were enrolled in the community and technical colleges in fall 1997. That represents a 0.7 percent increase in students served over fall 1996.

Consistent with the increase in young people in the state's population, the number of students new to college increased.

FALL HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCES

	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997
All Funds	226,334	229,978	228,550	234,410	236,142
% Change	-0.3%	1.6%	-0.6%	2.6%	0.7%
Contract Supported	21,156	25,514	27,072	29,443	31,959
% Change	7.9%	20.6%	6.1%	8.8%	8.5%
Student-Funded	29,733	31,906	32,188	32,324	32,769
% Change	0.7%	7.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%
State Supported	175,445	172,558	169,290	171,243	171,414
% Change	-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.9%	1.2%	0.1%
Full-Time Students	88,484	90,154	90,275	92,189	91,621
Students per FTE	1.619	1.583	1.521	1.520	1.535
New to College	44,865	41,612	40,581	40,784	41,832
% of State Support	26%	24%	24%	24%	24%
New Transfers In	12,934	13,392	12,504	12,455	12,175
% of State Support	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Total New	57,799	55,004	53,085	53,239	54,007
% of State Support	33%	32%	31%	31%	32%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1. New Students: SR3110.
Note: Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.
*Reduced by 1,400 students reported in fall 1996 at Clover Park Technical College who enrolled in one day workshop. These students were not reported for state support in 1995 or 1997.

For headcount data by college, see pages 56 - 58.

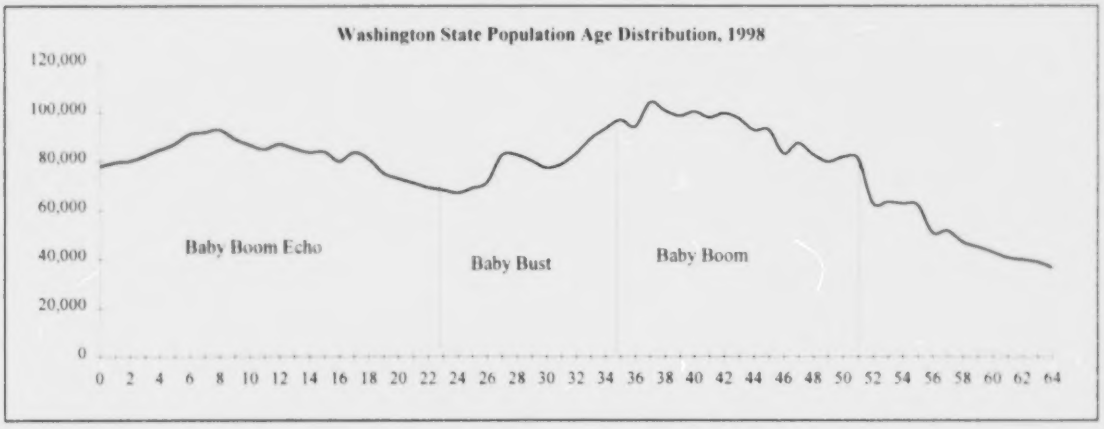
CHANGING STATE SUPPORTED ENROLLMENT

Demographics: While part of Washington's population is growing rapidly, a small portion of the college-aged population in Washington is declining in size. Even if participation rates had not changed as noted above, there would have been fewer students enrolled from some age groups and more from others due to the changing size of the various college-aged groups.

- **Baby Boom Echo:** This group, now 23 years of age and younger, is growing rapidly. There are 10,000 more adults 20 to 23 years of age in Washington state this year than there were the year before. Not only is this group growing in size, but, as noted above, the participation rate for this group is increasing. Thus, enrollment counts for younger students this fall increased. The number of young people enrolled at the colleges **increased by 4,000 students.** Half of that increase was due to population growth and half to the increased participation rate. Over the next two decades the Baby Boom Echo group will continue to grow. At least 6,000 more students from this age group will enroll between now and fall 2000. Most of these students will enroll as full-time students.

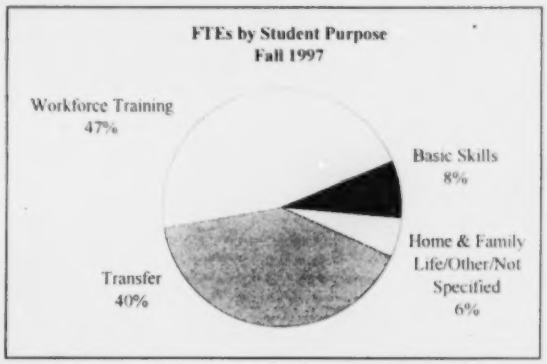
- **Baby Bust:** In the Washington state population, this group, now 24 to 34 years of age, is smaller in size than it has been in more than a decade. This "bust" is a result of low birth rates in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Today there are 16,000 fewer adults in the 24 to 34 age group in Washington than one year ago and 27,000 fewer than just three years ago. Thus, enrollments of **24 to 34 year olds dropped by 2,600**. Most of that decline can be attributed to the policy changes (welfare and planned reductions in the worker retraining program) and the impact of a good economy. The decline in this age group in the population lead to a drop of about 600 students. This decline reduced enrollment mostly in vocational programs and had minimal impact on transfer enrollments. The typical vocational student is about 10 years older (median age of 31 years old) than the typical transfer student (median age of 21 years old), thus more vocational students were in the age group with a declining participation rate.

- **Baby Boom:** This group, now 35 to 51 years of age, is growing rapidly. There are 26,000 more adults in the Baby Boom age group now than one year ago. Enrollments for this group, however, did not increase with the population. As with the Baby Bust group, the participation rate for this group is declining due to policy changes and the good economy. The net impact of the increases due to population and the declining participation rate was a **drop of 1,800 Baby Boomers**. This population is projected to continue to grow in the next few years due to people moving into the state. Whether enrollments will grow or decline for this age group will depend on the impact of state policy changes and the economy.



STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
FALL 1997

Students enroll for a variety of purposes. The goal pattern has remained quite stable over time with about 47 percent enrolled in workforce training (preparing for jobs or upgrading job skills), 40 percent for transfer purposes, and 8 percent enrolled to improve pre-college skills but without intentions of continuing further at the college level (basic skills as a final goal).



In fall 1997 more than 55,000 students were enrolled with the goal of transfer to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 21) and enrolled full-time (78 percent). About 49 percent of new transfer students plan to complete a degree before transfer.

More than 78,500 students were enrolled for workforce training. Workforce training students were older (median age 31) and 51 percent were enrolled full-time. About 34 percent of workforce students plan to complete a degree.

About 31 percent of transfer students and 12 percent of workforce training students enrolled in developmental courses to improve their math, reading, writing or study skills. All 11,342 developmental FTEs are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs below. See page 31 for more details on all developmental FTEs.

While the colleges provide more than 13,800 FTEs in basic skills courses (see pages 30-31 for more details), less than two-thirds of that effort (62 percent) was for students enrolled in ABE, ESL, GED or high school completion courses as their final goal. About two percent of transfer students and 10 percent of workforce training students enrolled in basic skills courses. Of the total basic skills FTEs, 5,244 are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs below. Basic skills students were similar in age to workforce training students (median age of 31). They tended to be enrolled part-time (39 percent full-time, 61 percent part-time). More than a third of all basic skills only students are recent immigrants (36 percent).

Some 22,438 students did not specify a goal when they enrolled, or enrolled to prepare for retirement or to develop parenting and consumer homemaking skills (home and family life).

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING, FALL QUARTERS, STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Transfer					
Headcount	55,945	55,994	54,173	56,244	55,247
FTE	44,123	44,415	43,715	45,018	44,911
% of FTE	41%	41%	39%	40%	40%
Workforce Training (all upgrading and job preparation)					
Headcount	73,635	81,966	77,350	77,361	78,569
FTE	47,330	52,725	52,311	53,042	51,953
% of FTE	44%	48%	47%	47%	47%
Basic Skills as Final Goal					
Headcount	13,435	12,282	13,742	14,416	15,160
FTE	6,716	6,182	7,847	8,017	8,568
% of FTE	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%
Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified					
Headcount	32,430	22,316	24,025	23,222	22,438
FTE	10,198	5,670	7,424	6,587	6,269
% of FTE	9%	5%	7%	6%	6%
TOTAL					
Headcount	175,445	172,558	169,290	171,243	171,414
FTE	108,366	108,991	111,297	112,664	111,701

Source: SBCTC MIS Data Warehouse. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.

* Excludes 1,400 part-time students reported at Clover Park Technical College who had enrolled in a one day seminar. These students were not reported in 1995 or 1997.

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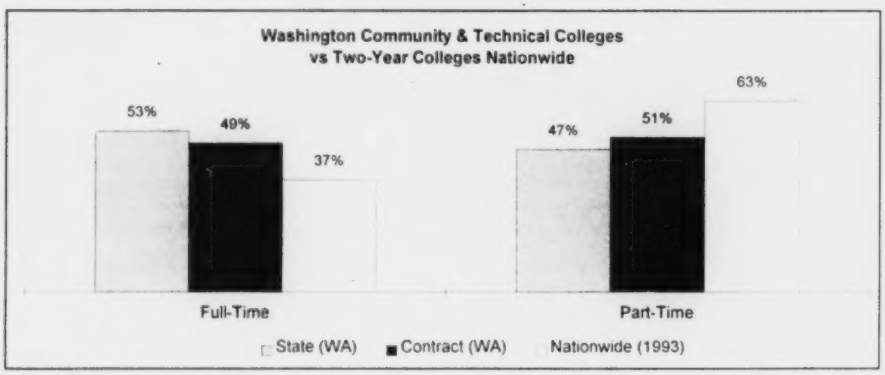
For students by purpose for attending by college, see pages 59 - 60.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

The majority (53 percent) of state-supported community and technical college students were enrolled on a full-time basis. Having more full-time than part-time students is substantially different than the pattern for two-year colleges nationwide where only 37 percent of students are enrolled full-time. Less than half the contract supported students were full-time (49 percent).



In fall 1997, part-time student numbers increased slightly for the first time in a decade. Full-time students were those enrolled in 10 or more credits during the quarter. It takes a little more than one full-time student to equal one FTE (15 credits). It typically takes more than four part-time students to equal one FTE.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS

	State Supported					Contract Supported				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Full-Time Students										
Headcount	88,484	90,154	90,275	92,189	91,621	6,743	11,033	13,995	16,158	16,693
% Change		1.9%	0.1%	2.1%	-0.6%		63.6%	26.8%	15.5%	3.3%
FTE	86,017	87,578	89,832	91,326	90,543	7,027	11,469	12,996	14,878	15,804
% Change		1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	-0.9%		63.2%	13.3%	14.5%	6.2%
Students per FTE	1.029	1.029	1.005	1.009	1.012	0.960	0.962	1.077	1.086	1.056
Part-Time Students										
Headcount	86,961	82,404	79,015	79,054	79,793	14,413	14,481	15,298	16,122	17,390
% Change		-5.2%	-4.1%	0.0%	0.9%		0.5%	5.6%	5.4%	7.9%
FTE	22,401	21,417	21,495	21,349	21,257	3,909	4,041	4,009	4,008	4,399
% Change		-4.4%	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.4%		3.4%	-0.8%	0.0%	9.8%
Students per FTE	3.882	3.848	3.676	3.703	3.754	3.687	3.584	3.816	4.023	3.953

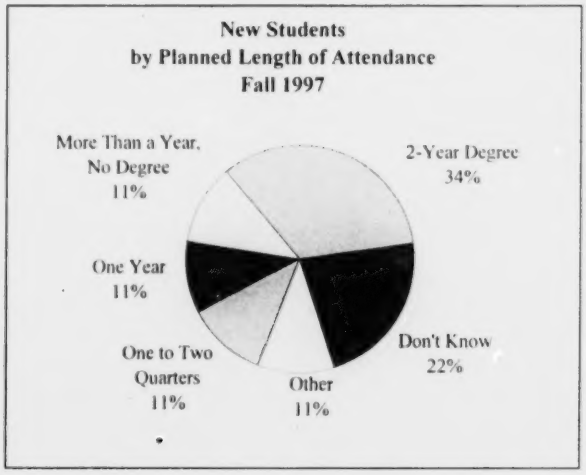
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 and 4.
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.
• Excludes 1,400 part-time students reported at Clover Park Technical College who had enrolled in a one day seminar. These students were not reported in 1995 or 1997.

For full-time/part-time data by college, see page 61.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
FALL 1997

Each fall about 54,000 Washington residents enter a two year college as students new to college or as transfers from four-year institutions or other two-year colleges. The enrollment plans described by these students when they first enter the college vary greatly. About a third of all new college students enrolled for the purpose of obtaining a degree (34 percent). About 11 percent enrolled with a short-term goal of one or two quarters.

In fall 1997, 11 percent of the students who responded at registration time to the question about their planned length of attendance reported they planned to enroll at the college for more than a year but not for a degree, perhaps planning a certificate or classes needed for transfer. Also, 11 percent of new students reported they planned to stay at the college for a single year. About 22 percent of students reported being uncertain about their length of attendance.



Colleges look to different indicators of student success depending on the student's reported planned length of attendance. Retention is not an issue for those who plan to enroll for a single quarter, but is a useful indicator of success for those with long-term plans.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Degree	33%	32%	34%	34%	34%
More than a Year, No Degree	15%	13%	12%	11%	11%
One Year	11%	10%	10%	11%	11%
One or Two Quarters	12%	11%	13%	11%	11%
Other	8%	12%	10%	11%	11%
Don't Know	22%	21%	22%	22%	22%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Planned Length of Attendance source 2 or 4 (new). Excludes those with no reported purpose for attending.
Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

For data on planned length of attendance by college, see pages 62 - 63.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STUDENTS SERVED:

DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED STATE SUPPORTED, FALL 1992 THROUGH FALL 1997

The typical community and technical college student in fall 1997 was a white woman in her late 20's. She enrolled full-time in daytime courses on the college central campus. Quite likely she had no children at home, though many attending classes with her did (about a third) and was working while attending school. She was enrolled for the second year at her college, but had no experience in a college setting before starting last year.

Male/Female: As in colleges across the nation, the majority of students served in Washington community and technical colleges were women. In fall 1997, 58 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female. The same rate applied nationwide for two-year colleges in 1993.

GENDER OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Male	66,474	72,726	72,007	71,280	71,408
Female	95,488	102,719	100,551	99,953	100,006
% Female	59.0%	58.5%	58.3%	58.4%	58.3%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3.
Note: Unreported students were prorated.

Students with Disabilities: Community and technical colleges served more than 8,263 disabled students in fall 1997 or five percent of all students. Consistent with overall enrollment declines, service to disabled students has declined slightly. An estimated nine percent of adults in Washington have physical, mental or other health conditions that keep them from participating fully in work, school, housework or other activities (Washington Adult Literacy Survey, 1993). Colleges offer special services to assure that disabled students are able to participate in college-level training.

About 40 percent of the students with disabilities reported a learning disability, 26 percent hearing disabilities or deafness and 21 percent mobility limitations. Washington community and technical colleges report a lower rate of service to disabled students that two-year colleges nationwide. According to the 1992-93 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 7.9 percent of those enrolled in public two-year colleges were students with disabilities.

DISABILITY STATUS OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Disabled Students	6,670	7,180	6,686	7,762	8,263
% of Total	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	4.5%	4.8%

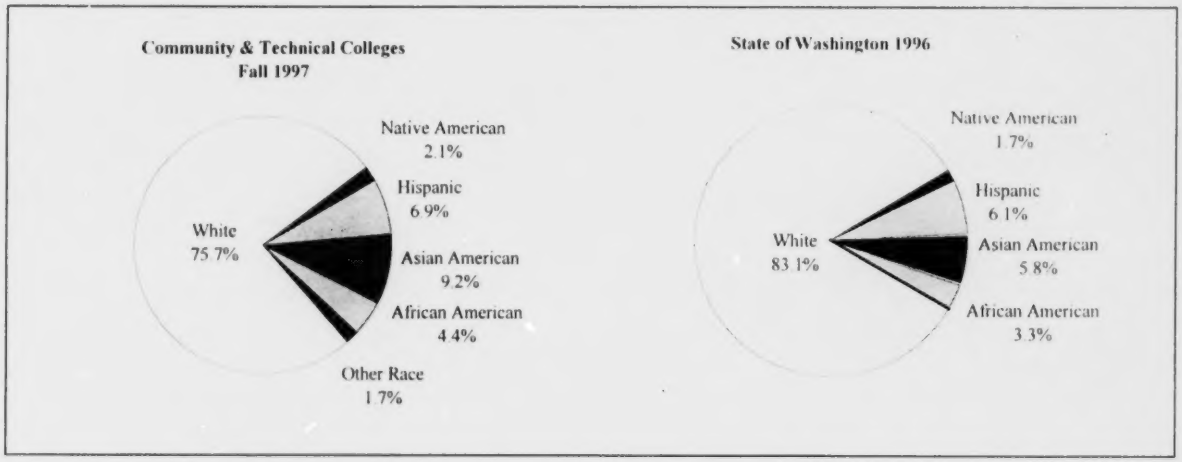
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.

For data on gender and disability background by college, see pages 64 - 65.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Race and Ethnic Background: Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In fall 1997 the enrollment was 24 percent people of color compared to a state population in 1996 of 17 percent people of color. The number of students of color increased in all race and ethnic groups. Hispanic students and those reporting as "other race" increased the most. Hispanic student enrollment increased by 10 percent. Hispanic student enrollments grew in all areas, but growth was especially notable among students enrolled for the purpose of workforce training where Hispanics increased by 15 percent over fall 1996.

Most of the international students enrolled at the college were sponsored by a contracting agency. Their enrollments are not included in the state supported counts shown here. Some international students enroll on their own, paying out of state tuition rates. These students are included in the table below. For details on all international students see page 24.



STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
White	131,769	128,789	122,217	121,157	118,856
African American	6,513	6,762	6,704	6,628	6,959
Asian/Pacific Islander	13,624	14,033	14,311	13,876	14,444
Hispanic	6,688	7,240	7,914	9,879	10,836
Native American	3,161	3,200	3,015	3,152	3,245
Other Race	1,036	903	1,207	1,808	2,681
Total Reporting, Excluding International Students	162,791	160,927	155,368	156,500	157,021
Students of Color	31,022	32,138	33,151	35,343	38,165
% Students of Color	19%	20%	21%	23%	24%
State Population % People of Color	15%	15%	16%	17%	
Not Reporting Race or Ethnic Background	12,654	11,268	13,490	15,768	13,986
International Students	NA	363	432	450	407

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

The large group of Asian/Pacific Islanders enrolled in the colleges have many different race backgrounds. Data show that the largest enrollments are students with Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Japanese backgrounds. Asian Indians, Cambodians and Laotians were among the largest "other Asians" with several hundred students from each group. Nearly half of all Asian/Pacific Islander students are immigrants to the United States (48 percent).

ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1996 to 1997 % Change
Vietnamese (619)	3,458	3,952	4,280	4,241	4,033	-5%
Filipino (608)	1,774	2,016	2,013	2,153	2,231	4%
Chinese (605)	1,918	1,988	1,994	2,039	2,225	9%
Korean (612)	1,498	1,578	1,738	1,702	1,925	13%
Japanese (611)	932	974	869	880	849	-4%
Other Asians/Pacific Islanders	4,044	3,545	3,417	2,861	3,181	11%
Total	13,624	14,053	14,311	13,876	14,444	4%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Ethnic = 1 and Census Race = codes in ( ).
Note: Excludes international students.

Students of color are not equally distributed in all course areas offered by the colleges. High numbers of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic students were enrolled with basic skills as their final goal. Hispanics are under-represented among students preparing for transfer. Due to recent large increases in Hispanic enrollments, this year, for the first time, Hispanic students are represented equal to the population for work related goals. This change is consistent with the community and technical college system goal of increasing the participation of Hispanics in college programs such that representation of Hispanics in such courses is similar to the population in general.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BY PURPOSE FOR ENROLLING, FALL

	Transfer Students					Workforce Training Students				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
White	44,932	43,263	41,914	41,849	41,615	56,608	61,001	56,843	53,050	54,807
% of Total	82.0%	80.3%	79.5%	79.1%	77.7%	83.2%	82.1%	80.4%	79.0%	77.5%
African American	2,267	2,297	2,441	2,289	2,554	2,515	3,018	3,017	2,810	3,139
% of Total	4.1%	4.3%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,614	4,942	4,930	4,833	5,019	4,397	5,405	5,546	5,202	5,637
% of Total	8.4%	9.2%	9.3%	9.1%	9.4%	6.5%	7.3%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%
Hispanic	1,825	2,031	2,074	2,307	2,448	2,539	2,986	3,376	3,963	4,574
% of Total	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	4.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.8%	5.9%	6.5%
Native American	967	1,089	1,050	1,014	1,109	1,401	1,511	1,423	1,419	1,495
% of Total	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Other Race	169	236	343	595	825	618	414	500	670	1,074
% of Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%
Total Responding	54,774	53,858	52,752	52,887	53,570	68,078	74,335	70,705	67,114	70,726

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

For data on race/ethnic background by college, see pages 66 - 69.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

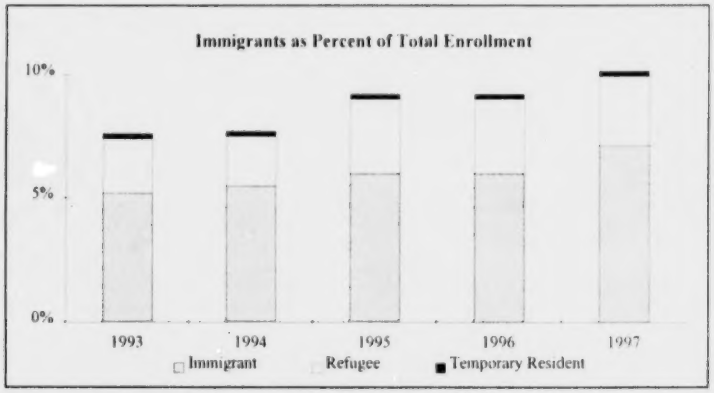
PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BY PURPOSE FOR ENROLLING, FALL

Students in Basic Skills as Final Goal

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
White	6,608	5,867	5,945	5,743	6,610
% of Total	53.7%	52.2%	51.0%	47.3%	47.8%
African American	646	633	678	704	782
% of Total	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,794	2,582	2,765	2,481	2,724
% of Total	22.7%	23.0%	23.7%	20.4%	19.7%
Hispanic	1,780	1,725	1,835	2,672	2,960
% of Total	14.5%	15.3%	15.8%	22.0%	21.4%
Native American	406	329	263	335	380
% of Total	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	2.8%
Other Race	73	108	164	198	359
% of Total	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.6%
Total Responding	12,307	11,244	11,650	12,133	13,815

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

Immigrants: An increasing portion of students are immigrants or refugees. In fall 1997, 10 percent of the total enrollment was immigrants, refugees or temporary legal residents. Enrollment of immigrants, refugees, and temporary residents grew 8 percent above the fall 1996 level. Some 42 percent of immigrants were Asian, 29 percent were white, and 20 percent Hispanic.



A majority of immigrants enrolled in basic skills classes (54 percent). Some 72 percent of Hispanic immigrants enrolled in basic skills courses, 52 percent of white immigrants and 45 percent of immigrants from Asia. About half the immigrants in basic skills classes enrolled with a final goal of learning or improving their English. The other half had longer term goals related to improving their job skills or to preparing for transfer.

IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE AND TEMPORARY RESIDENT STUDENTS STATE SUPPORTED

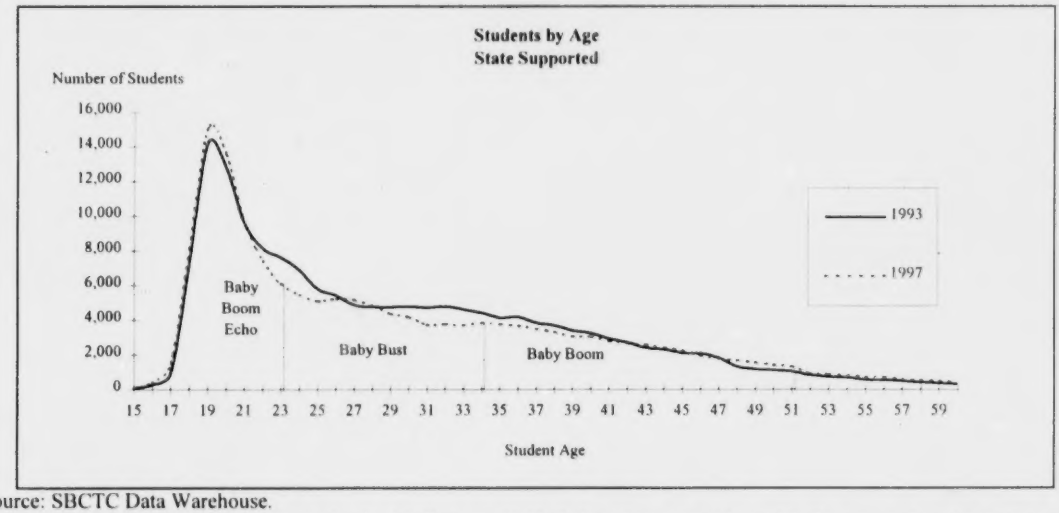
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Immigrant	9,269	9,949	10,581	11,197	12,235
% of Total	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%
Refugee	3,670	4,033	4,787	4,509	4,762
% of Total	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Temporary Resident	317	347	374	381	364
% of Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	13,256	14,329	15,742	16,087	17,361
	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Citizenship = IM, RF or T.

For data on immigrant status by college, see page 70.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Age: State supported enrollment in community and technical colleges increased only for students 23 and younger. This younger population is growing in Washington as a result of what is called the Baby Boom Echo, children of the post World War II babies called the Baby Boom. Enrollments for these younger students increased not only due to increased numbers in the state population, but due to more high school graduates electing to attend college in general and community and technical colleges in particular. Enrollments for adults 25 to 34 years of age declined in part because the number of adults of that age group in the state population decreased but also due to policy changes and the impact of an exceptionally strong economy. While the number of adults 35 to 50 years of age increased in the state, enrollments declined for the same reasons as the declines for the 25 to 34 year age group. Note that state supported data exclude Running Start students.



Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: Data for students with age reported only. Median age: Half of all students are older and half younger than the median age.

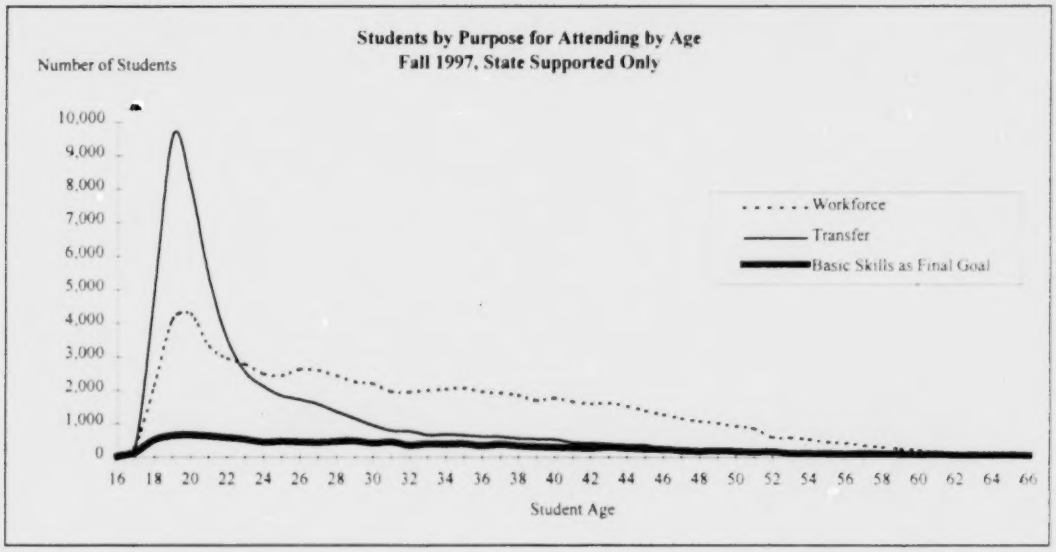
STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS BY AGE
% OF TOTAL STUDENTS

Age	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996*	Fall 1997	Students Reporting Age in 1997
16-18	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	9,985
19-21	21%	20%	21%	22%	23%	38,304
22-24	13%	13%	12%	11%	12%	19,007
25-29	15%	15%	16%	15%	15%	24,205
30-34	14%	14%	13%	12%	12%	19,002
35-39	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%	16,919
40-44	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	13,072
45-49	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	8,708
50-54	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4,970
55-59	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2,876
60-64	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1,715
65+	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4,894
Total Students	175,445	172,558	169,290	171,243	171,414	171,414
Not Reported						7,757
Median Age	27.79	27.84	27.87	27.64	27.56	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Median Age: SR1102, Version 3. Note: Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. Median age was calculated only for those reporting birth dates.
*Reduced by 1,400 students reported in fall 1996 at Clover Park Technical College who enrolled in one day workshop. These students were not reported for state support in 1995 or 1997.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Younger students are far more likely to enroll with a transfer goal than are older students. Older students are more likely to enroll for workforce or basic skills purposes



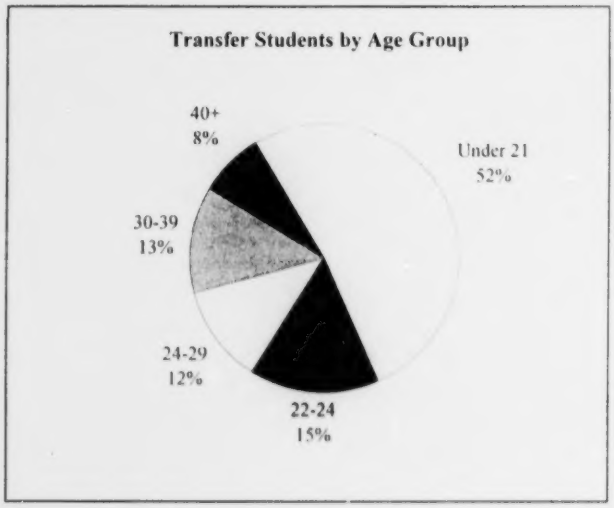
The typical workforce student is between 21 and 40 years of age (51 percent in those age groupings). Consistent with the population decline of the Baby Bust age group, the percentage of workforce students in their 20's has been declining. Despite efforts such as Tech Prep aimed at increasing the percentage of recent high school graduates enrolled for job training purposes, workforce students aged 21 and under has remained steady at 19 percent.

% WORKFORCE STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

Age	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Students Reporting Age in 1997
16-18	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2,566
19-21	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	11,712
22-24	13%	12%	12%	12%	11%	8,208
25-29	17%	17%	17%	17%	16%	12,326
30-34	16%	16%	15%	14%	13%	10,081
35-39	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	9,465
40-44	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	8,117
45-49	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	5,880
50-54	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3,480
55-59	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1,745
60-64	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	679
65+	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	683
Reporting Age						74,942
Median Age	30.9	30.8	31.0	31.0	30.7	

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Transfer students tend to be younger students with more than half (53 percent) 21 years of age or younger. Only 21 percent of transfer students are 30 years of age or older. In the past several years the percentage of transfer students 21 and under has increased substantially, consistent with the growth in the number of younger students in the state population. At the same time, the percentage of older transfer students declined somewhat.



% TRANSFER STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

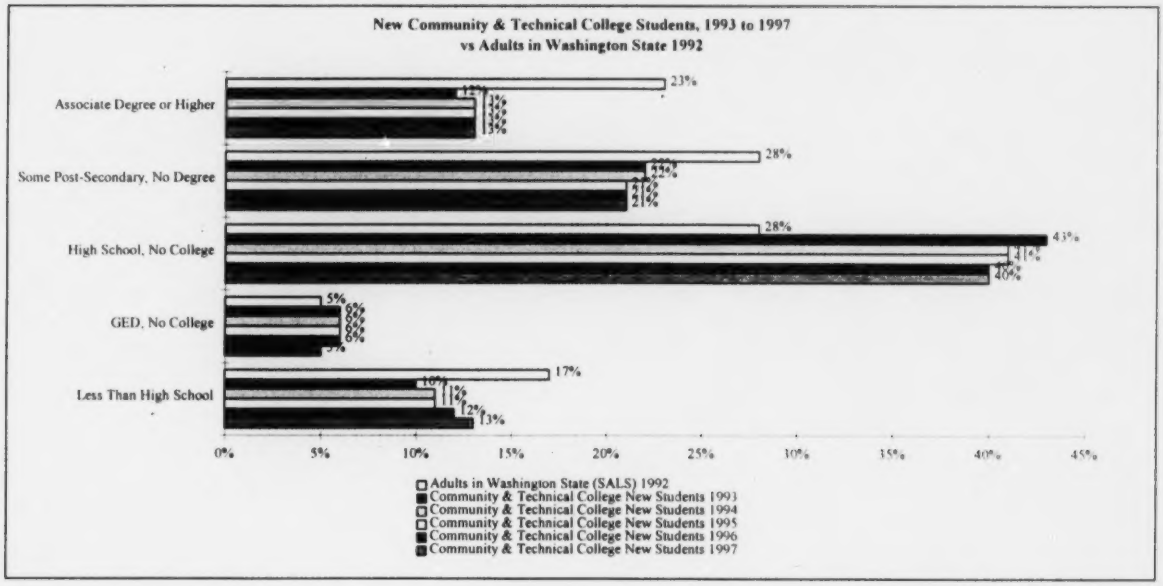
Age	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Students Reporting Age in 1997
16-18	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	5,226
19-21	38%	37%	40%	40%	43%	22,977
22-24	17%	16%	15%	15%	15%	8,159
24-29	13%	13%	14%	14%	12%	6,482
30-39	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	6,786
40-49	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	3,437
50+	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	812
Reporting Age						53,879
Median Age	22.0	22.0	21.8	21.6	21.3	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Kind of Student = Transfer or Workforce and date of birth reported.

EDUCATIONAL AND FAMILY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

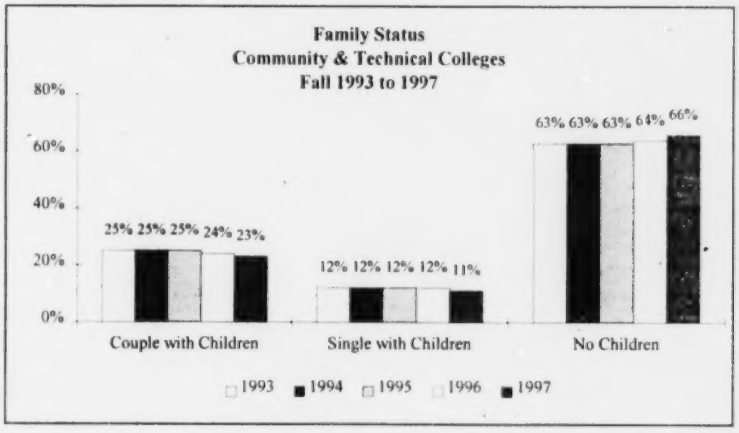
Educational Background: Washington community and technical colleges serve adults in the state who have less than a high school diploma in about the same proportion as in their representation in the state (18 percent at the colleges, 17 percent in the adult population). Adults with less than a high school education may enroll in Adult Basic Education courses, courses leading to the high school diploma or GED certificate, or, if they have the requisite skills, in college-level classes.

Those with high school diplomas but no education beyond the diploma are enrolled in colleges at considerably higher rates than their level in the general adult population (40 percent at colleges versus 28 percent in adult population). The colleges serve those with some college or with degrees at lower rates than their representation in the population (34 percent of students enrolled had an associate degree or higher versus 51 percent of adult population).



Family Status: More than a third (34 percent) of all fall quarter 1997 students were parents. Some 11 percent of those enrolled were single parents. An estimated two-thirds of the enrolled single parents were recipients of public assistance.

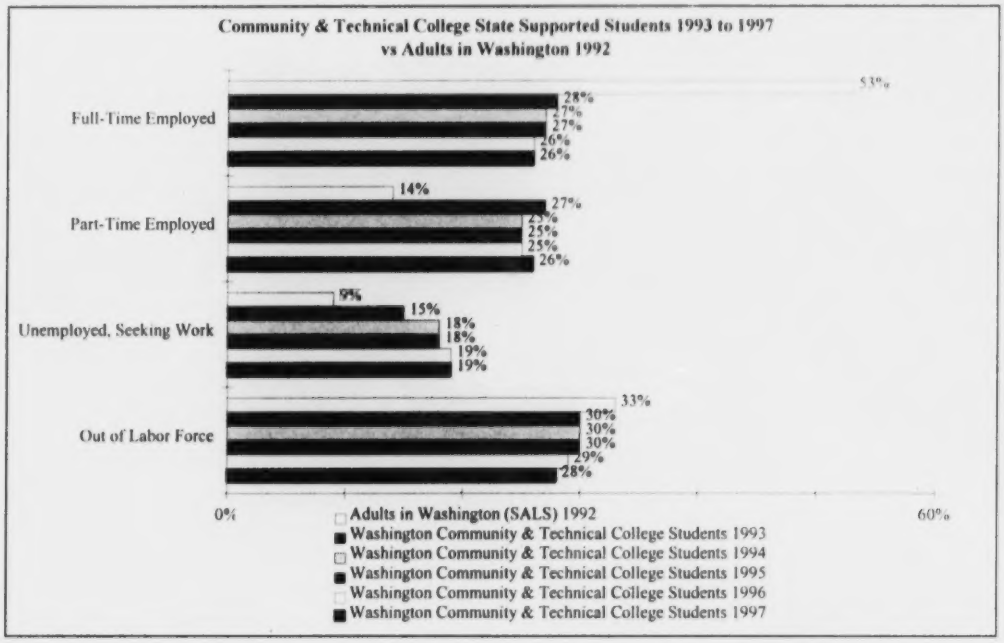
In the state, about 20 percent of all parents are single parents and that number is expected to increase to 23 percent over the next decade.



For data on educational background and family status by college, see pages 72 - 74.

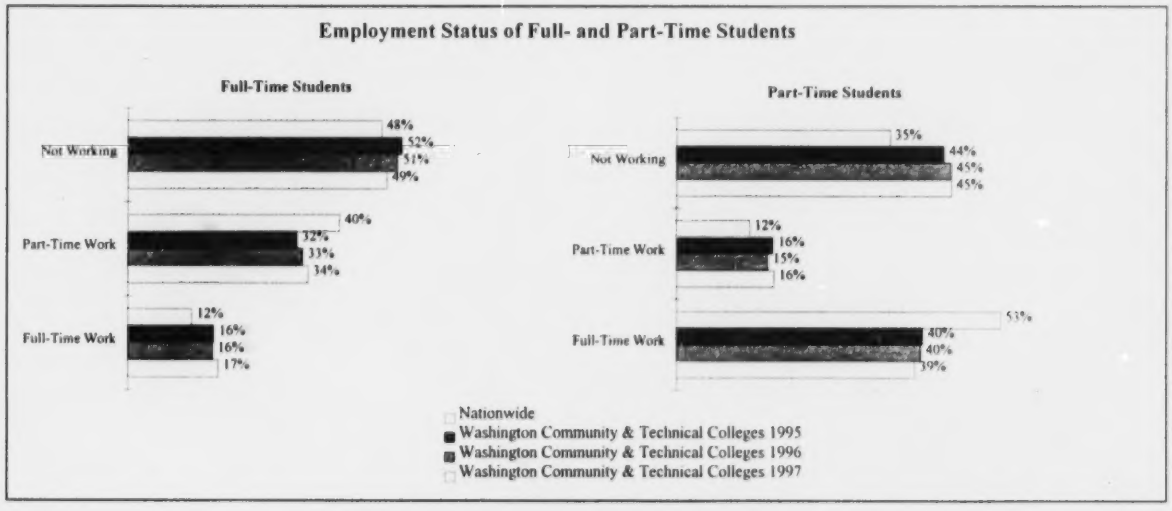
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Employment Status: The slight majority (52 percent) of all students worked full-time or part-time while taking classes. This figure is below the national average of 63 percent of all college (two-year and four-year) students working. Colleges have a high level of participation from unemployed workers. In fall 1997, about 4 percent of adults in Washington were unemployed compared to 19 percent unemployed among those enrolled students. Some of the unemployed were served in specially funded programs which accounted for the growth in this area. In addition, many unemployed persons enroll on their own, using federal and state financial aid programs to fund their education. Adults out of the labor force include homemakers and retired people.



Part-time workers and the unemployed participate in the community and technical colleges at higher rates than full-time workers or those out of the labor force.

Part-time students are much more likely to be employed full-time than are full-time students. Except for the employment rate of part-time students, the pattern for Washington state is similar to two-tear colleges nationwide.



For data on employment status by college, see pages 75 - 76.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1996 AND FALL 1997

About 7 percent of the adults in Washington receive public assistance in the form of AFDC payments according to the Washington Adult Literacy Survey recently conducted by the Educational Testing Service in 1992. About 7 percent of the community and technical college students, or 12,000 students, also receive welfare payments.

In fall 1996, the last period for which detail information are available, two-thirds of the enrolled welfare recipients attended college full-time. More than half the welfare recipients enrolled for job preparation (55 percent), 19 percent to develop their basic skills, and 15 percent for transfer. About half of the welfare students planned to complete a degree (50 percent), while 26 percent were uncertain of their career goals.

In addition to public assistance, half these students also received state or federal financial aid. Some 14 percent were also working while in college.

The typical welfare student was 31 years of age, 82 percent were female, and 30 percent were students of color. A quarter of these students had not completed high school (24 percent), much higher than for the college as a whole. More than a quarter (30 percent) were speakers of English as a second language.

Note detailed data for this section are for fall 1996.

SELECTED PROGRAM

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS:

RUNNING START
CONTRACT INTERNATIONAL
CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
WORKER RETRAINING

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1997

The 1990 Legislature created the Running Start program as a part of the "Learning by Choice" law, which was designed to expand educational options for public high school students. The Running Start portion of the law allows qualified eleventh and twelfth grade students to take college level courses at the 32 community and technical colleges. Running Start students earn both high school and college credits for completing courses at the college level. The 1994 legislature expanded the program to include Eastern, Central and Washington State universities. The intention of the legislature was to provide Running Start program access in the local communities served by these universities and where no two-year colleges were available to directly serve students.

The program began statewide in fall 1992 when 2,252 students enrolled at the community and technical colleges. For fall 1997, 8,785 students were enrolled.

Eleventh and twelfth grade students, as defined by the high school and who are qualified for admission, may attend community and technical colleges and three universities free of tuition. However, they must provide their own transportation, books and consumable materials.

Since the 1994-95 academic year, colleges were reimbursed at statewide uniform rates by the K-12 districts whose students participate in Running Start. Colleges received about $79 per credit for academic programs and $96 per credit for vocational programs. K-12 districts retain seven percent of the funds for counseling and other overhead.

The Running Start program continued to grow faster than the high school age population. The fall 1997 enrollment represented an 11 percent increase over last fall. The state population eligible for Running Start, however, grew only 3 percent in the same period. As a group, the fall 1997 Running Start students are very similar to previous years in demographic characteristics.

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Headcount	3,682	5,334	6,454	7,880	8,785
FTE	2,641	3,775	4,722	5,852	6,600
% Female	59%	61%	59%	59%	60%
% Students of Color	11%	11%	12%	14%	14%
% Full-Time	66%	66%	69%	71%	71%
% Disabled	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
% Worked Part-Time	36%	40%	40%	42%	41%
% Worked Full-Time	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
% in Vocational Courses	23%	21%	20%	21%	20%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Fee Pay Status = 54 or B6 (Student-Class Table).

For data by college, see page 57.

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INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
FALL 1994 THROUGH 1997

Most international students enroll under a program called Contract International enrollments. This program has been in place for a number of years, but the FTEs are being reported for the first time in fall 1994. Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the contract international program. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction.

A small number of international students enroll as non-resident state-supported students. These students pay out of state tuition charges to enroll. The contract international students are predominately male and enroll full-time.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1994	1995	1996	1997
International Contract				
Headcount	3,166	3,002	3,147	3,459
FTE	3,073	2,935	3,004	3,403
% Female	48%	51%	51%	50%
% Full-Time	92%	91%	92%	93%
% in Vocational Courses	41%	42%	42%	42%
State Supported				
International Students	363	432	450	407
Total International Students	3,529	3,434	3,780	3,866

Source: SBCTC MIS SR1101, Contract International Students, SBCTC Data Warehouse where Fee Paying Status = 35.

Nine colleges contract with the state's Department of Correction to offer vocational and basic skills classes to prisoners. These classes are entirely supported by the Department of Correction. Data on these enrollments were separately identified for the first time in fall 1996.

CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
FALL QUARTERS

	1996	1997
Headcount	4,720	5,116
FTE	2,967	3,041
% Female	12%	11%
% Full-Time	41%	40%

For data by college, see page 57.

WORKER RETRAINING ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1997

In 1993, confronting dramatic changes in the structure of Washington's economy, the layoffs of thousands of workers in major industries, and the long-term need for better training programs for Washington citizens, the Legislature and governor enacted a law to significantly expand the state's job retraining efforts on behalf of the thousands of jobless workers who are forced to change careers in order to re-enter the workforce.

The Workforce Employment and Training Act (HB 1988) funded the new training effort by placing a small portion of the existing unemployment taxes paid by businesses in a workforce training trust fund. The trust fund supports enrollments at community and technical colleges. In 1998-99, trust fund dollars will end for this program. The program will be funded entirely by the state general fund that year.

Colleges were funded for just over 5,000 FTEs in 1997-98. In 1997, 5,900 students were served under this program. Separate reports on the first four years of this new program were published in December 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997. These reports are available on the SBCTC web site at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu.

The 1991 Omnibus Timber legislation (ESSB 5555) extended unemployment insurance (UI) benefits to natural resource workers enrolled in post-secondary training programs. It also funded 500 FTE at the colleges. Colleges have used their regular FTE allocation to serve five times as many dislocated timber and fishery workers. Natural Resource enrollments reached a peak in fall 1994, but remain at a high level due to new lay-offs in this industry sector.

WORKER RETRAINING ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Worker Retraining					
Headcount	2,485	6,544	6,903	7,061	5,900
FTE	2,187	6,273	6,827	6,833	5,705
% Female	38%	42%	45%	48%	50%
% Students of Color	18%	18%	18%	20%	22%
% Disabled	4%	4%	5%	7%	8%
% Full-Time	74%	84%	80%	83%	83%
Natural Resource Workers (State)					
Headcount	1,261	3,181	3,090	2,826	2,281
FTE	1,221	3,211	3,124	2,841	2,214
% Female	30%	32%	36%	38%	39%
% Students of Color	8%	11%	10%	10%	11%
% Disabled	5%	4%	6%	8%	8%
% Full-Time	87%	92%	90%	90%	88%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Work Status = 80, 81, or 82 and matches with the Employment Security TRB files.

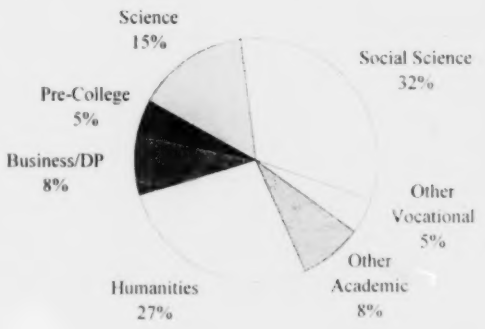
For data by college, see pages 55 and 57.

DISTANCE EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1997

More than 6,000 students enroll in distance education courses at the colleges. A distance education experience is defined as any organized educational experience, credit or non-credit, typically technology based, which does not require substantial student attendance at the originating site. Distance education includes correspondence courses, classes offered via interactive video and Internet-based courses. A survey conducted in 1990 found that most (70 percent) students who take distance education courses do so because they need flexibility related to the timing of the course or need to enroll with the need to travel to the campus. Some students enrolled in distance education because traditional options were not available or were already filled at the time the students enrolled. Other students preferred distance education classes because of the media used. Most students (82 percent) reported that distance education courses are an effective way to learn and 78 percent would recommend such courses to a friend (**Video Telecommunications in Washington Community Colleges: A Descriptive Study of the Current Activities and Future Plans**, SBCTC, June 1990, available at the Washington State Library and at most community college libraries).

While colleges have been offering distance education classes for many years, this fall marks the first year that these classes are being reported in a systematic manner. In fall 1997, distance education accounted for 2,256 FTE or 2 percent of the total FTE. These 2,256 FTE represent a substantial increase from the 388 FTE report for the 1988-89 year (**Video Telecommunications in Washington Community Colleges**, 1990). Most of the distance education FTE was in state supported classes (73 percent). Some 83 percent of distance education effort was academic in nature (science, social science, humanities, other academics), 12 percent vocational including business and data processing classes and 5 percent pre-college.

Distance Education FTE by Subject Area
(All Funds, Fall 1997)



The typical distance education student enrolled in college full-time. She is 26 years old, two years younger than the typical student, and is more likely than students in general to be planning to complete a two year degree (39 percent compared to 34 percent of all students). She is also more likely than the typical student to be working (65 percent), especially full-time (35 percent). The typical distance education student is also enrolled in regularly scheduled classes. taking just one 5 credit distance education course and one or two other courses that are regularly scheduled.

Distance Education Students
Fall Quarter

	1997
Headcount	6,065
% Female	66%
% Students of Color	15%
% Full-Time	71%
% Disabled	4%
% Worked Part-Time	30%
% Worked Full-Time	35%
% Full-Time Homemaker	10%
% Planning 2 Year Degree	39%
% Planning to Enroll 1 or 2 Quarters Only	17%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse for students in distance education courses.

For data by college, see page 80.

STATE SUPPORTED

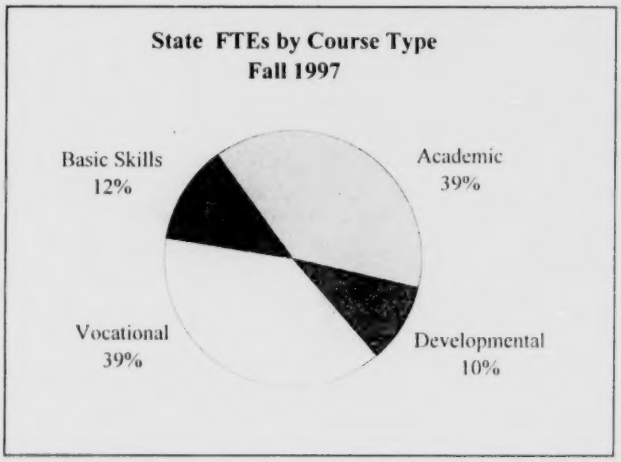
COURSE ENROLLMENT

STATE FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

In fall 1997 the community and technical colleges devoted 39 percent of their course effort (as measured by FTEs) to vocational courses, 39 percent to academic courses, 12 percent to basic skills, and 10 percent to developmental courses.

Most of the growth in 1997 over 1996 was in the pre-college area. Most of the growth in the developmental area was due to a coding change in that colleges moved intermediate algebra from the academic category to the pre-college category. Most of the basic skills growth was due to rapidly increasing ESL enrollments.

Much of the decline in academic course FTEs resulted from the coding change related to intermediate algebra.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

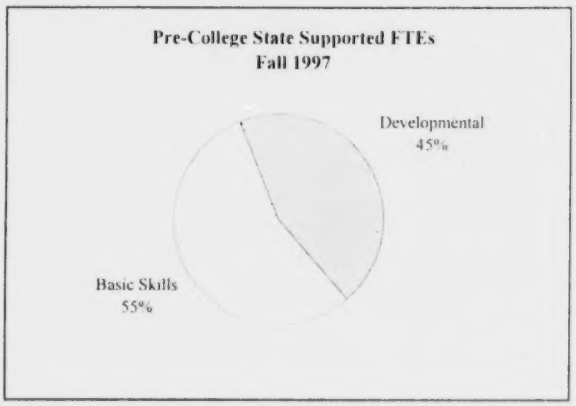
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	47,745	47,405	46,197	44,848	43,115
% Change		-0.7%	-2.5%	-2.9%	-3.9%
Vocational	42,388	42,678	44,060	44,949	43,416
% Change		0.7%	3.2%	2.0%	-3.4%
Pre-College					
Basic Skills	9,867	10,431	12,551	12,763	13,812
% Change		5.7%	20.3%	1.7%	8.2%
Developmental	8,364	8,469	8,536	10,086	11,342
% Change		1.3%	0.8%	18.2%	12.5%
All State Supported Courses	108,373	108,981	111,303	112,646	111,686

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent "Recat" code.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see pages 77.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

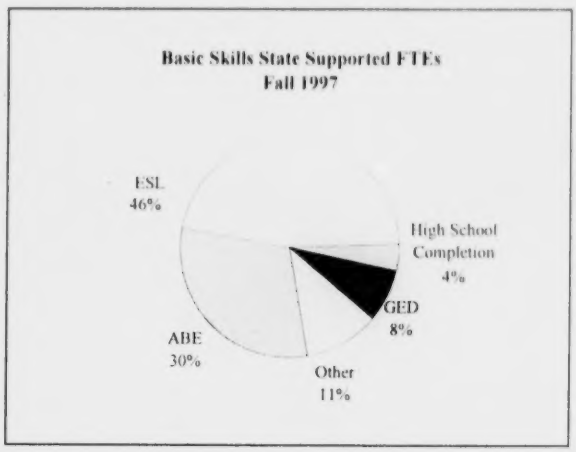
Pre-College: Pre-college instruction is offered in the two different areas (basic skills and developmental education) shown in the pie chart.



Basic Skills: Classes are designed for those with skills below the 9th grade level. In fall 1997, 25,241 students enrolled for 13,812 FTEs in basic skills classes. Most (93 percent) took only basic skills classes. Adult Basic Education (ABE), which serves the needs of adults with low literacy skills remained at about the same level as last year.

ESL classes provide training for those with limited English and has grown 45 percent in the past five years. Hispanic and Asian immigrants comprise 54 percent of these enrollments.

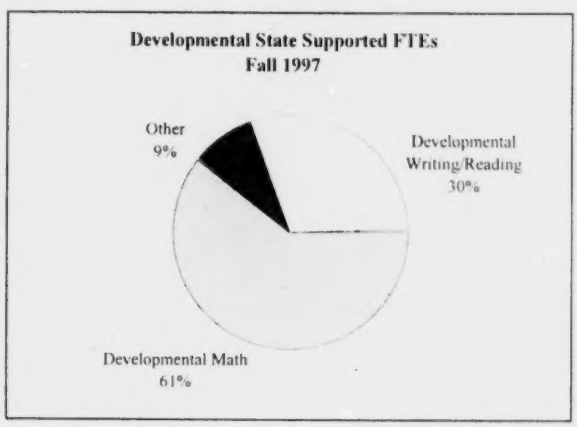
GED classes prepare students to take the General Education Development (GED) certificate exam. High school completion courses allow adults to complete courses needed to be awarded a high school diploma.



About 37 percent of community and technical college basic skills students were enrolled for the purpose of preparing for transfer or workforce training.

Developmental: Courses provide reading, writing, math and study skills for those who need to brush up to successfully complete college-level courses. Developmental studies have grown 36 percent in the past five years. Part of this growth reflects two coding changes:

- Developmental ESL courses were separated from basic skills ESL for the first time in fall 1996.
- Intermediate algebra is now counted as developmental, rather than as college level.



In the colleges, a total of 28,768 students enrolled for 11,342 FTEs in developmental courses in fall 1997. Each student took an average of 6 credits of developmental courses and was simultaneously enrolled in 7 credits of college-level instruction.

About 17 percent of all students were enrolled in at least one course in developmental studies. Among students new to the college, one in five (20 percent) enrolled in a developmental course during their first quarter. Students planning to complete a degree were most likely to take developmental courses, with 38 percent taking a developmental course in their first quarter.

34

Most students (82 percent) take developmental courses in conjunction with college-level instruction in other areas with just 46 percent of their load in developmental studies courses.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

PRE-COLLEGE FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

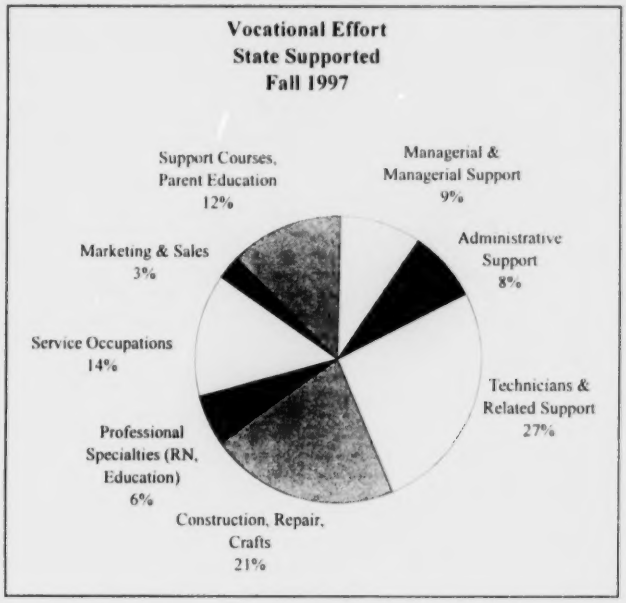
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Basic Skills					
ABE	3,945	3,965	4,046	4,361	4,154
% Change		0.5%	2.0%	7.8%	-4.7%
Level 1				978	1,005
Level 2				1,741	1,961
Level 3				1,642	1,188
ESL	4,406	4,800	6,257	5,882	6,408
% Change		8.9%	30.4%	-6.0%	8.9%
Level 1				2,931	3,436
Level 2				1,717	1,821
Level 3				1,235	1,151
GED	422	432	729	949	1,124
% Change		2.4%	68.8%	30.2%	18.4%
High School Completion	456	352	370	507	564
% Change		-22.8%	5.1%	37.0%	11.2%
Other	638	882	1,149	1,064	1,562
% Change		38.2%	30.3%	-7.4%	46.8%
Sheltered Workshops				880	808
Workplace Basics				184	754
Total Basic Skills	9,867	10,431	12,551	12,763	13,812
% Change		5.7%	20.3%	1.7%	8.2%
Developmental					
Developmental Writing/Reading	3,126	3,193	3,215	3,344	3,377
% Change		2.2%	0.7%	4.0%	1.0%
Reading				808	751
Writing				2,062	2,143
Reading/Writing				474	484
Developmental Math	4,594	4,787	4,822	5,721	6,971
% Change		4.2%	0.7%	18.7%	21.8%
Other Developmental	644	488	499	1,021	993
% Change		-24.3%	2.4%	104.6%	-2.7%
Workplace Basics				51	31
Developmental ESL				590	614
Other Developmental				380	338
Total Developmental	8,364	8,469	8,536	10,086	11,342
% Change		1.3%	0.8%	18.2%	12.5%
Total Pre-College	18,231	18,900	21,087	22,849	25,155
% Change		3.7%	11.6%	8.4%	10.1%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. For 1996 developmental = CIP 33, basic skills = CIP 32. For prior years, based on subject cluster 15 by CIP code and CIP 32 series.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

VOCATIONAL: Vocational courses include those offered to train people for jobs, upgrade current job skills, and meet specialized training requirements of employers. Vocational courses also include consumer homemaking classes such as the parent education program, courses that help students explore their career direction and technical math and English courses. About five percent of the faculty teaching vocational education were funded under the Federal Vocational Education Act.

Vocational FTEs are listed by the occupational categories used by the Department of Labor for occupational forecasting purposes. The largest training category are technical and related support occupations. These occupations generally require post-secondary education and are well paid. Colleges have substantially increased offerings in this area, especially in information technology occupations.



VOCATIONAL FTES BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
STATE SUPPORTED

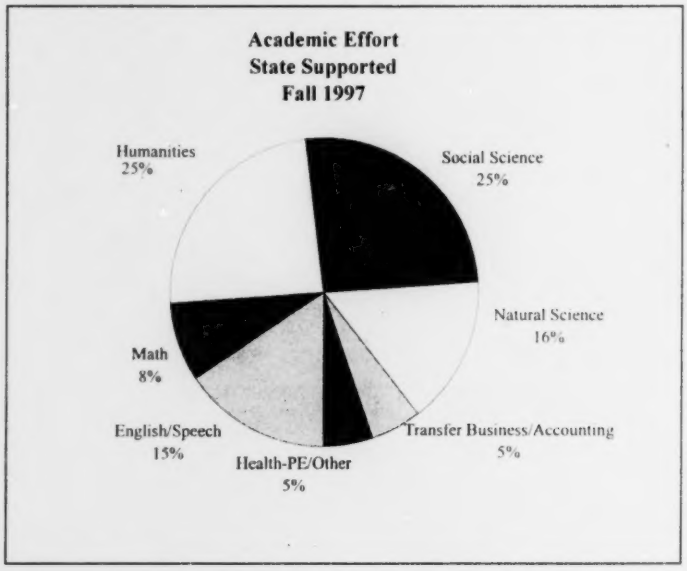
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993 to 1997 % Change
Managerial and Managerial Support	3,744	3,811	4,107	3,986	4,030	8%
Administrative Support	4,053	4,019	4,145	3,994	3,627	-11%
Technicians and Related Support						
Infomation Tech	2,823	3,018	3,249	3,873	4,306	53%
Health, Technical Occupations	2,296	2,260	2,361	2,400	2,341	2%
Engineering/Drafting/Electronics Tech	1,864	1,856	1,753	1,695	1,580	-15%
Industrial Tech	828	1,020	1,016	1,011	925	12%
Other Tech	2,074	2,139	2,414	2,340	2,198	6%
Construction, Repair, Crafts						
Construction, Other Crafts	5,025	5,122	4,933	4,904	4,851	-3%
Auto/Diesel	1,974	2,039	2,126	1,905	1,764	-11%
Machinist/Welding	1,380	1,278	1,400	1,448	1,590	15%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	970	1,024	1,010	1,092	1,028	6%
Professional Specialties (RN, Education)	2,627	2,724	2,800	2,608	2,447	-7%
Service Occupations						
Personal and Food	3,046	2,704	3,049	3,560	3,323	9%
Health Service Occupations	1,383	1,404	1,664	1,662	1,686	22%
Protective Services	1,183	1,154	1,209	1,303	1,036	-12%
Marketing and Sales	1,757	1,607	1,461	1,363	1,263	-28%
Support Courses, Parent Education	5,354	5,502	5,362	5,807	5,421	1%
Total	42,379	42,678	44,060	44,949	43,416	2%
% Change		0.7%	3.2%	2.0%	-3.4%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

ACADEMIC: TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL SUPPORT: These courses include the English, math, social sciences, humanities and natural science courses taken as part of the vocational and transfer degrees, as well as a limited offering of transferable business courses, courses to assist retired people or those preparing for retirement, and physical education courses.

FTE enrollment has declined slightly in all state supported academic areas. Two-thirds of the drop from fall 1996 was due to a coding change. This change resulted as colleges coded intermediate algebra classes as developmental rather than college-level math.



Although Running Start students take primarily academic courses, their FTEs are not reported here. Running Start FTEs are included as contract FTEs shown on page 40.

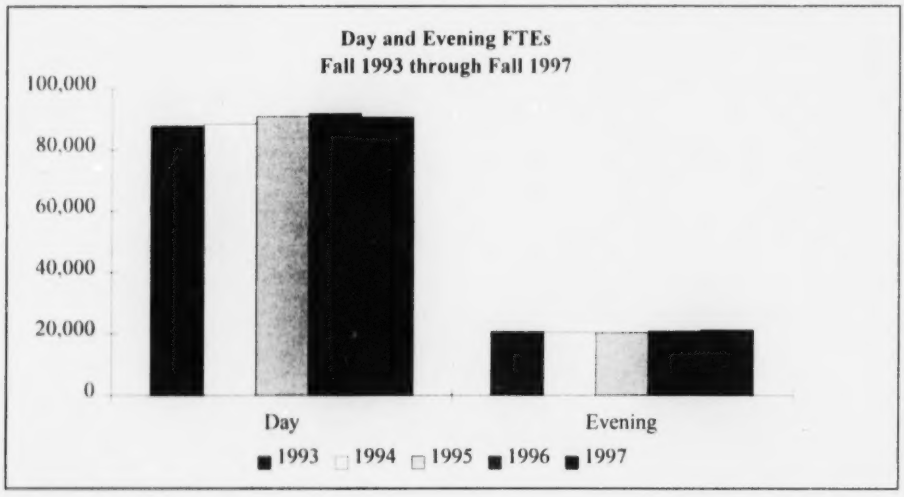
ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993 to 1997 % Growth
English/Speech	7,002	7,258	6,929	6,770	6,637	-5%
Math	5,620	5,623	5,438	4,635	3,485	-38%
Humanities	10,862	10,587	10,649	10,613	10,700	-1%
Social Science	11,897	11,619	11,200	11,093	10,976	-8%
Natural Science	7,496	7,536	7,309	7,002	6,881	-8%
Transfer Business/Accounting	2,549	2,417	2,386	2,387	2,258	-11%
Health-PE/Other	2,319	2,365	2,287	2,349	2,178	-6%
Total	47,745	47,405	46,197	44,849	43,115	-10%
% Change		-0.7%	-2.5%	-2.9%	-3.9%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP group 21-27.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DAY AND EVENING COURSE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1997

Consistent with the growth in part-time students, enrollments in the evening grew while daytime FTEs declined somewhat. Two thirds of all FTES (67 percent) were generated in on-campus daytime classes in fall 1997. Colleges have increased service to working adults who enroll at night and thus evening FTEs in fall 1997 increased by 2 percent compared to fall 1996. On average 19 percent of the college FTE is in the evening.



STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Day FTEs	87,671	88,433	90,891	91,773	90,458
% of Total	80.9%	81.1%	81.7%	81.5%	81.0%
Day-On-Campus FTEs	75,365	75,823	77,431	76,704	75,149
% of Total	69.5%	69.6%	69.6%	68.1%	67.3%
Evening FTEs	20,702	20,549	20,412	20,873	21,228
% of Total	19.1%	18.9%	18.3%	18.5%	19.0%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 2, 3, 4.

For data on day and evening enrollment by college, see page 79.

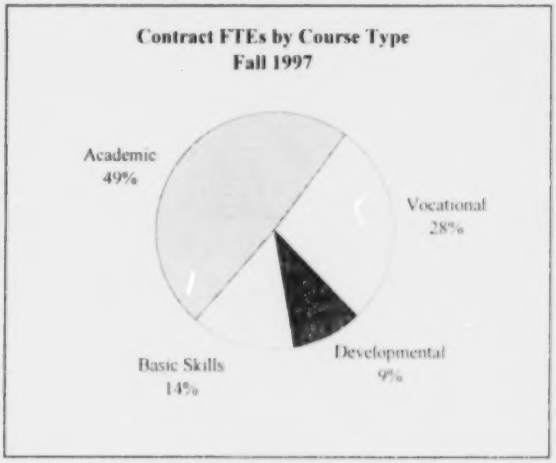
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

COURSE ENROLLMENT

CONTRACT FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

More than 34,000 students enrolled in contract courses in fall 1997. The typical contract supported student was 23.3 years of age, with 37 percent under the age of 20. Most of these younger students were Running Start students or enrolled in college in the high school or alternative high school programs. Some 15 percent of contract students participate through a program in Washington state prisons. Because this prison enrollment is predominately male, contract enrollments are predominately male (53 percent).

The community and technical colleges devoted the largest portion of their contract course effort (as measured by FTEs) to academic courses (49 percent), 28 percent to vocational courses, 14 percent to basic skills, and 9 percent to developmental courses. The heavy emphasis on academic courses is largely due to the Running Start and Contract International program.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	4,427	7,406	8,122	9,024	9,905
% Change		67.3%	9.7%	11.1%	9.8%
Vocational	3,327	4,180	4,518	4,777	5,689
% Change		25.6%	8.1%	5.7%	19.1%
Basic Skills	2,660	3,396	3,587	3,716	2,742
% Change		27.7%	5.6%	3.6%	-26.2%
Developmental	512	593	708	1,483	1,927
% Change		15.8%	19.5%	109.4%	29.9%
Total Contract Supported Courses	10,926	15,575	16,935	19,000	20,263

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat and Kind of Enrollment = 30 series (Student Class Table).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

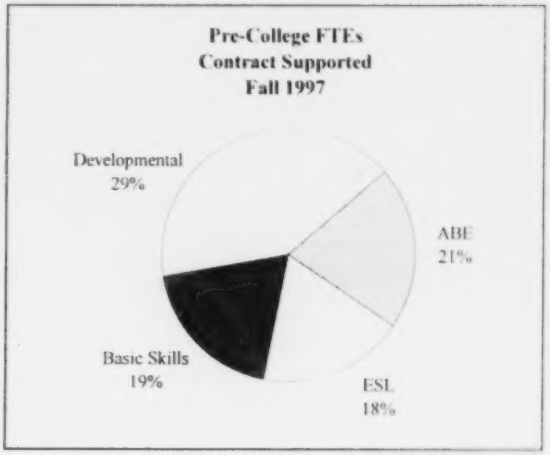
For data by college, see page 78.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

PRE-COLLEGE: About 16 percent of all pre-college work is contract funded.

Basic Skills: More than half of the contract effort (52 percent) is provided at state correction facilities. Colleges also contract with business and social service agencies to provide ESL or ABE instruction.

Developmental Classes: Business and social service agencies contract with the colleges for these developmental classes. Recent coding changes have resulted in some classes, especially higher level ESL classes, to be reported as developmental courses (other developmental) rather than as ESL. In 1997 there were 746 FTE in developmental ESL level classes, accounting for 39 percent of all developmental courses.



PRE-COLLEGE FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

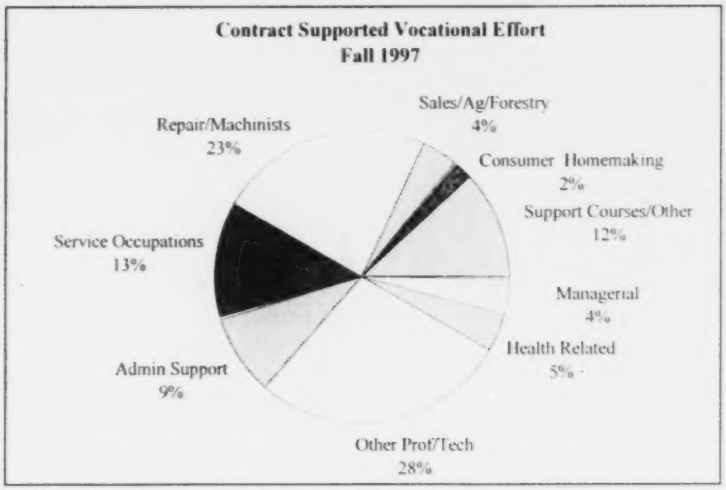
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993 to 1997 Change Rate
Basic Skills						
ABE	548	758	898	1,123	992	81%
GED	304	269	206	509	376	24%
ESL	1,264	1,811	1,856	1,416	843	-33%
High School Completion	257	334	333	296	125	-51%
Other	286	223	295	372	405	42%
Basic Skills Total	2,660	3,396	3,587	3,716	2,742	3%
Developmental						
Developmental English/Reading	186	306	357	316	368	98%
Developmental Math	163	190	258	348	491	201%
Other Developmental	165	97	94	818	1,068	547%
Developmental Total	512	593	708	1,483	1,927	276%
Total Pre-College	3,174	3,989	4,296	5,199	4,670	47%
% Change		25.7%	7.7%	21.0%	-10.2%	
% of Total Pre-College Courses	15%	17%	17%	19%	19%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP 32 and 33 for Institutional Intent Recat. B and D.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

VOCATIONAL: About 12 percent of all the vocational effort was contract funded. Contracts include customized training for various firms and training for the military and at correctional institutions. About 20 percent of contracted vocational courses were in correctional facilities.

Two out of five contract international students and one out of five Running Start students enroll in vocational courses. These enrollments are regarded as contract effort.



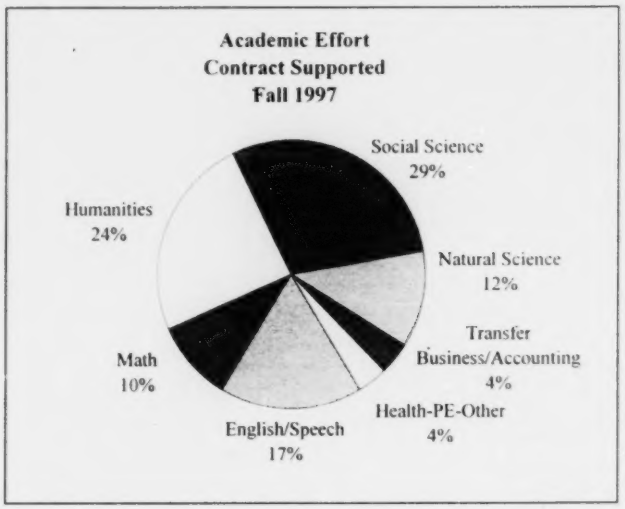
VOCATIONAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993 to 1997 Change Rate
Managerial	182	277	234	230	243	34%
Health Related	335	356	267	253	266	-21%
Other Professional/Technical	751	935	1,182	1,324	1,573	109%
Sales	155	229	181	183	180	16%
Agriculture/Forestry	32	59	100	62	46	44%
Administrative Support	351	539	552	614	500	42%
Service Occupations	612	680	740	712	754	23%
Repair/Machinists	509	634	652	801	1,331	161%
Consumer Homemaking, Parent Education	153	178	171	143	122	-20%
Support Courses, Other	238	293	437	490	673	183%
Total Vocational FTEs	3,318	4,180	4,517	4,777	5,689	71%
% Change		26.0%	8.1%	5.8%	19.1%	
% of All Vocational Courses	7%	9%	9%	10%	12%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP groups 01-12.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

ACADEMIC TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL COURSES: Each year an increasing percentage of all academic FTEs are contract enrollments. This growth is due mainly to the Running Start and Contract International programs. In fall 1997, 19 percent of all academic FTEs were contracted. Industry and the military also contract for some academic classes.



ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993 to 1997 Change Rate
English/Speech	977	1,441	1,398	1,593	1,656	70%
Math	624	969	1,068	1,006	953	53%
Humanities	788	1,547	1,866	2,128	2,448	211%
Social Science	1,301	2,080	2,333	2,686	2,931	125%
Natural Science	509	840	933	1,017	1,178	131%
Transfer Business/Accounting	109	261	284	314	389	257%
Health-PE-Other	118	267	239	280	351	197%
Total Academic FTE	4,427	7,406	8,122	9,024	9,905	124%
% Change		67.3%	9.7%	11.1%	9.8%	
% of All Academic Courses	8%	14%	15%	17%	19%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP groups 21-27.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

STAFF

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Community and technical colleges employ more than 15,947 faculty and support staff. This section provides details on the characteristics and level of staffing in the colleges.

Colleges employ staff using state funds, moneys from grants, contracts and fees. This report describes primarily state funded employees. Included in this report are three categories of employees:

- **Classified support staff:** Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions established by the Higher Education Personnel Board and support staff at technical colleges working under conditions established by college-based negotiations.
- **Exempt Professional/Technical:** This category includes managers of instructional programs, custodial services, food services, purchasing, payroll, student activities, and the budget officer. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinators and principal assistants to chief administrators. Professional/technical staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system.
- **Exempt Administrative:** Includes the chief officers, associate deans in instruction and student services, and directors of major programs. This group is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Higher Education Personnel Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

	State Funded Headcount			All Funds Headcount		
	1996	1997	% Change	1996	1997	% Change
Full-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	3,150	3,186	1.1%	3,321	3,351	0.9%
Part-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	5,057	5,164	2.1%	6,635	6,715	1.2%
Classified	3,522	3,612	2.6%	4,218	4,340	2.9%
Exempt Professional/Technical	598	665	11.2%	808	921	14.0%
Exempt Administrative	571	576	0.9%	604	620	2.6%
Total Staff	12,898	13,203	2.4%	15,586	15,947	2.3%

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff, reflecting the diverse population served. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions have resulted in increased diversity for all groups except exempt and administrative staff. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus.

STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent of Staff of Color					
Classified	16.5%	17.1%	17.7%	18.7%	18.9%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	15.0%	14.5%	15.6%	15.5%	13.9%
Full-Time Faculty	9.5%	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%	11.5%
Part-Time Faculty	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	8.0%	8.1%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	13%	14%	14%	14%	NA
Percent Female Staff					
Classified	68.0%	67.7%	68.1%	67.5%	67.1%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	48.8%	51.0%	53.9%	55.1%	56.3%
Full-Time Faculty	43.4%	43.4%	44.6%	44.8%	46.2%
Part-Time Faculty	53.6%	53.6%	54.9%	55.2%	56.0%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	45%	45%	45%	NA

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Washington: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Affirmative Action Information.
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

TEACHING FACULTY
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Teaching the students in community and technical college state courses required 5,422 full-time equivalent (FTE-F) faculty. One full-time equivalent is a faculty member teaching full-time for the quarter or the combined work of several part-time faculty. A full-time load is defined by each campus and may vary by discipline. Community and technical college faculty FTE-F in state courses grew by 3.0 percent over last year, compared with the 0.9 percent decline in FTE students.

Colleges stretch limited funding to serve more students by hiring more part-time rather than full-time faculty. In fall 1997, 56 percent of state supported college instruction was provided by full-time faculty compared to 60 percent five years ago.

STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Full Time					
Regular Assignment	2,645	2,733	2,713	2,715	2,761
Moonlight	192	219	225	248	258
Total Full-Time	2,837	2,952	2,938	2,963	3,019
% Full-Time	60.0%	59.0%	58.3%	56.3%	55.7%
Part-Time					
Total Part-Time	1,814	1,962	2,000	2,204	2,297
Part-Time Only	1,694	1,838	1,889	2,082	2,166
Other Staff, Teaching Part-Time	120	124	111	123	131
% Part-Time Only	35.8%	36.8%	37.5%	39.5%	39.9%
Volunteer	76	85	99	100	106
Total Teaching Faculty	4,727	5,000	5,037	5,266	5,422
% Change		5.8%	0.7%	4.5%	3.0%
Counselors/Librarians/					
Release Time	254	258	257	265	250
Total Teaching and					
Non-Teaching Faculty	4,981	5,258	5,294	5,531	5,672
% Change		5.6%	0.7%	4.5%	2.5%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J). Non-Teaching Faculty: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedures PMIS94-5XR (release time), PMIS94-5EX, PMIS94-5RP (counselors and librarians).
Note: Part-time includes "contracted out" faculty. Totals may not add due to rounding.

For faculty FTE data by college, see page 83.

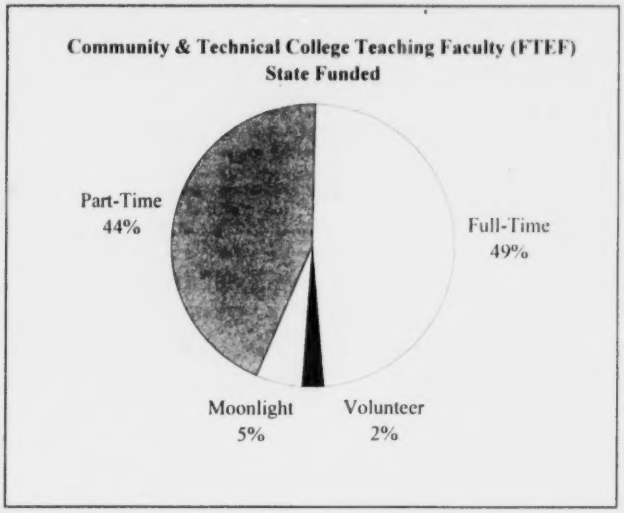
TEACHING FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

In addition to the faculty in the classroom, about 250 FTE faculty are counselors, librarians, or on release time from teaching responsibilities for assessment, curriculum development or student services functions.

While part-time faculty FTE-F have grown more rapidly than full-time faculty this past year, this year marks the first time in more than a decade that the percentage of faculty teaching full-time did not drop.

Some 56 percent of state-supported instruction in community and technical colleges was done by full-time faculty under their full-time contract or on a moonlight assignment, and 44 percent by faculty teaching on part-time contracts.

The largest growth in faculty was in basic skills and developmental courses where full-time faculty grew 25 percent and part-time faculty 58 percent since fall 1993. In all areas part-time faculty growth outstripped the growth of full-time faculty. The part-time and full-time mix of faculty varied significantly depending on course area. The majority of instruction in basic skills and developmental courses was done by part-time faculty. In basic skills/developmental courses 32 percent of the instruction was provided by full-time faculty.



STATE SUPPORTED FTE-F BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY COURSE AREA

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total
Academic, Transfer and Vocational Support										
Full-Time	1,098	59%	1,145	57%	1,124	56%	1,122	54%	1,117	54%
Moonlight	99	5%	119	6%	120	6%	123	6%	127	6%
Part-Time	673	36%	731	37%	768	38%	816	40%	823	40%
Vocational										
Full-Time	1,320	61%	1,350	60%	1,339	60%	1,329	58%	982	54%
Moonlight	77	4%	82	4%	87	4%	98	4%	96	5%
Part-Time	781	36%	818	36%	800	36%	881	38%	735	41%
Basic Skills/Developmental										
Full-Time	227	38%	238	35%	250	36%	261	33%	285	32%
Moonlight	16	3%	18	3%	18	3%	27	3%	29	3%
Part-Time	361	60%	414	62%	432	62%	511	64%	569	64%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version ! (College Job Number SR2302J).
Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. Excludes 100 FTE volunteer faculty. Part-time includes "contracted out."

TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Teaching faculty have become increasingly diverse in terms of race and ethnic background over the past few years as colleges have implemented programs to recruit more faculty of color. The number of full-time faculty of color has grown 36 percent in five years. Despite these increases, the growth rate for faculty of color has been much slower than the growth rate for students of color. There is greater diversity in the full-time faculty ranks than among those teaching on a part-time basis.

Faculty in Washington colleges are much less racially diverse than faculty in two-year colleges nationwide. In 1992-93, 18 percent of the faculty in two-year colleges nationwide were faculty of color compared to 11.5 percent in Washington.

The percent of the full-time faculty who are female has been growing. In fall 1997, 52 percent of all faculty (headcount) were female. Part-time faculty were 56 percent female compared to 46 percent female among the full-time faculty. The number of full-time women faculty has grown by 19 percent in five years.

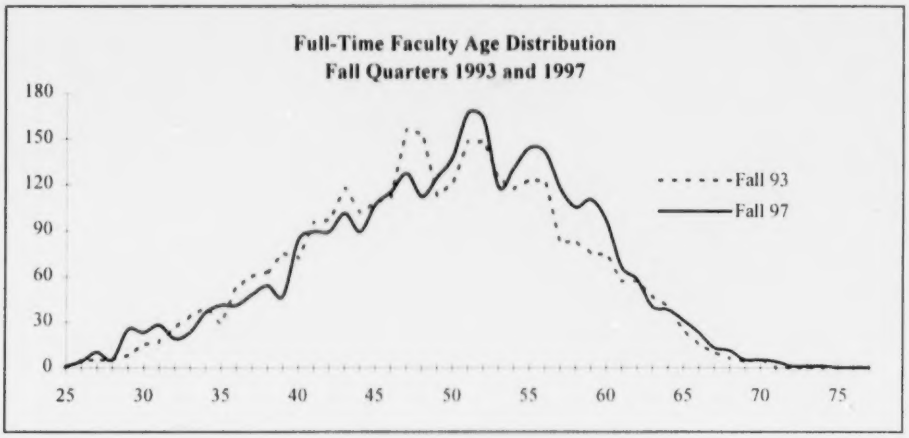
TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Full-Time					
Asian/Pacific Islander	93	108	108	112	131
African American	70	63	68	68	85
Native American	39	46	53	51	53
Hispanic	70	79	76	80	101
Of Color	272	296	305	311	370
% of Color	9.5%	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%	11.5%
White	2,599	2,665	2,659	2,635	2,839
Total Reporting	2,871	2,961	2,964	2,946	3,209
Not Reporting Race	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time					
Asian/Pacific Islander	118	120	122	136	150
African American	52	61	66	89	82
Native American	46	46	39	50	56
Hispanic	93	102	102	116	124
Of Color	309	329	329	391	412
% of Color	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	8.0%	8.1%
White	4,075	4,460	4,434	4,519	4,696
Total Reporting	4,384	4,789	4,763	4,910	5,108
Not Reporting Race	52	51	56	54	63
Full-Time					
Number Female	1,247	1,285	1,321	1,321	1,484
% Female	43.4%	43.4%	44.6%	44.8%	46.2%
Part-Time					
Number Female	2,379	2,592	2,644	2,738	2,898
% Female	53.6%	53.6%	54.9%	55.2%	56.0%
TOTAL					
Number Female	3,626	3,877	3,965	4,059	4,382
% Female	49.7%	49.8%	51.0%	51.4%	52.2%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table.
Note: Counts only teaching faculty. Staff who also teach, but have an assignment other than faculty, are not counted.

For faculty demographics by college, see pages 84 - 85.

Age: As older faculty retire, they are generally replaced by younger faculty. At the same time, many older faculty continue to teach. Thus despite growth in the youngest faculty ages, the median age of full-time faculty continues to be 51 with signs of growth in the above 70 category.



FACULTY AGE DISTRIBUTION
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL QUARTERS

Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993 to 1997 % Change
Under 30	23	36	34	36	45	96%
30-39	411	403	398	366	360	-12%
40-49	1,125	1,165	1,123	1,058	1,038	-8%
50-59	1,143	1,192	1,240	1,313	1,334	17%
60-69	335	345	355	355	381	14%
70-79	7	9	9	9	12	71%
Total	3,044	3,150	3,159	3,137	3,170	4%
Median Age	51	50	50	50	51	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-96IEX.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Classified staff provide the record keeping, communication, maintenance, custodial and other general support functions for the colleges. Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in some FTE staff switches to administrative/exempt employees.

Most classified staff are hired on a full-time basis with 96 percent full-time in fall 1997. Colleges also hire hourly employees on a part-time basis to meet peak workload demands, such as registration time. Hourly employees and student workers are not included in these classified employee FTEs.

CLASSIFIED FTE STAFF

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1993 FTEs	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs
Full-Time	3,113	3,024	3,118	3,174	3,258
Part-Time	198	193	127	134	141
Total	3,311	3,217	3,245	3,308	3,399
% Change		-2.8%	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%

PROGRAM AREA	1993 FTEs	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs
01 Instruction	567	581	576	591	604
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	219	212	226	246	250
05 Libraries	199	195	199	199	200
06 Student Services	686	686	691	697	729
08 Institutional Support (administrative	708	656	664	676	697
09 Plant Operations	749	747	741	749	770
Other Including CTC and SBCTC*	182	141	148	150	149
Total FTEs Classified Staff	3,311	3,217	3,245	3,308	3,399
% Change		-2.9%	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* CTC: Communications Technology Center; SBCTC: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

For data by college, see page 86.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1994 THROUGH 1997

Exempt administrative staff include the chief officers of the college (president and academic, administrative, and student services vice presidents), associate deans in instruction and student services, the director of the library or learning resource center (unless that is a faculty position); directors of human resources, institutional research, grants administration, information systems, accounting, facilities, admissions, registration, financial aid, and counseling. They are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system.

The number of exempt administrative FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. Some colleges place functions such as grants and contracts, physical plant, media services, institutional research and planning under the direction of exempt administrative staff. At other colleges these functions are performed by classified staff.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs
Full-Time	548	527	559	555
Part-Time	6	5	3	3
Total	554	532	561	558
% Change		-4.0%	5.5%	-0.5%

PROGRAM AREA	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs
01 Instruction	78	71	88	82
04 Primary Support (Academic Admin/Computing)	94	92	89	91
05 Libraries	19	23	25	24
06 Student Services	132	118	128	133
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	198	196	197	192
09 Plant Operations	23	20	21	24
Other Including CTC and SBCTC	10	11	12	12
Total Exempt Administrative FTEs	554	532	561	558

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 87.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1997

Professional, technical, and support staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system. Exempt professional staff represent about 6 percent of all staff FTE. Included in this category are managers of instructional programs (if not faculty or associate deans), custodial services, food services, purchasing, payroll, student activities, the budget officer. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinator and principal assistants to chief administrators. One quarter FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for the quarter.

Exempt professional/technical staff represent about 6 percent of all staff FTE. The exempt professional/technical category was the fastest growing area compared to fall 1996 (9 percent growth). One quarterly FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for the quarter. Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in switching of some staff from the classified counts to the exempt counts.

The number of exempt professional/technical FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. For example, business education is directed by exempt professional/technical staff members at some colleges, but that function is divided among several program chairs (faculty) at other colleges.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs
Full-Time	410	451	510	555
Part-Time	26	18	26	27
Total	436	469	536	582
% Change		7.6%	14.3%	8.6%

PROGRAM AREA	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs
01 Instruction	78	74	84	91
04 Primary Support (Academic/Admin/Computing	25	28	32	31
05 Libraries	11	9	11	11
06 Student Services	79	92	96	109
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	168	179	212	225
09 Plant Operations	18	19	19	23
Other Including CTC and SBCTC	57	68	83	92
Total Exempt Professional FTEs	436	469	536	582

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 87.

BY COLLEGE

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1997

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Worker Retraining and Excess	Contract	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,610	777	2,387	21	2,408
2 Grays Harbor	1,650	110	1,760	20	1,780
3 Olympic	3,821	216	4,037	17	4,054
4 Skagit Valley	3,176	634	3,810	40	3,851
5 Everett	3,643	340	3,983	44	4,028
6 District					
Seattle Central	4,887	1,050	5,938	58	5,995
Seattle North	3,656	486	4,142	42	4,184
Seattle South	3,387	571	3,958	42	4,000
Seattle Voc Institute	279	91	370	0	370
7 Shoreline	5,068	654	5,722	66	5,788
8 Bellevue	6,024	1,205	7,228	781	8,009
9 Highline	5,177	496	5,673	57	5,731
10 Green River	4,457	956	5,412	122	5,535
11 Pierce	4,470	2,738	7,207	250	7,458
12 Centralia	1,672	441	2,113	35	2,148
13 Lower Columbia	2,166	178	2,345	59	2,403
14 Clark	5,225	408	5,633	438	6,071
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,978	340	2,318	37	2,355
16 Yakima Valley	3,223	534	3,757	0	3,757
17 District					
Spokane	5,235	298	5,533	41	5,574
Spokane Falls	6,889	1,008	7,898	273	8,171
18 Big Bend	1,309	160	1,469	5	1,474
19 Columbia Basin	3,903	375	4,278	5	4,283
20 Walla Walla	2,541	1,004	3,545	65	3,611
21 Whatcom	2,214	447	2,661	85	2,747
22 Tacoma	3,746	741	4,487	159	4,646
23 Edmonds	4,068	1,633	5,701	386	6,087
24 So Puget Sound	2,823	390	3,212	43	3,255
25 Bellingham	1,413	64	1,477	0	1,477
26 Lake Washington	2,009	736	2,744	85	2,829
27 Renton	3,177	514	3,691	28	3,719
28 Bates	3,766	482	4,248	75	4,323
29 Clover Park	3,024	196	3,220	35	3,255
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	111,686	20,272	131,958	3,415	135,373

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining FTEs (HB 1988). Contract includes Running Start and contract international FTEs.

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CHANGE IN STATE FTES
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1996 TO FALL 1997

	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Change	% Change
1 Peninsula	1,463	1,610	147	10.0%
2 Grays Harbor	1,879	1,650	-229	-12.2%
3 Olympic	3,786	3,821	35	0.9%
4 Skagit Valley	3,330	3,176	-153	-4.6%
5 Everett	3,689	3,643	-45	-1.2%
6 District				
Seattle Central	4,801	4,887	86	1.8%
Seattle North	3,593	3,656	62	1.7%
Seattle South	3,299	3,387	89	2.7%
Seattle Voc Institute	305	279	-26	-8.5%
7 Shoreline	4,689	5,068	379	8.1%
8 Bellevue	6,032	6,024	-9	-0.1%
9 Highline	5,088	5,177	89	1.8%
10 Green River	4,520	4,457	-63	-1.4%
11 Pierce	4,678	4,470	-208	-4.4%
12 Centralia	1,862	1,672	-190	-10.2%
13 Lower Columbia	2,193	2,166	-27	-1.2%
14 Clark	5,247	5,225	-22	-0.4%
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,066	1,978	-88	-4.3%
16 Yakima Valley	3,420	3,223	-197	-5.8%
17 District				
Spokane	5,283	5,235	-47	-0.9%
Spokane Falls	6,640	6,889	249	3.8%
18 Big Bend	1,279	1,309	30	2.3%
19 Columbia Basin	3,589	3,903	313	8.7%
20 Walla Walla	2,462	2,541	79	3.2%
21 Whatcom	2,109	2,214	106	5.0%
22 Tacoma	3,777	3,746	-31	-0.8%
23 Edmonds	4,247	4,068	-179	-4.2%
24 So Puget Sound	2,875	2,823	-52	-1.8%
25 Bellingham	1,308	1,413	104	8.0%
26 Lake Washington	2,467	2,009	-458	-18.6%
27 Renton	3,501	3,177	-324	-9.3%
28 Bates	3,938	3,766	-172	-4.4%
29 Clover Park	3,233	3,024	-209	-6.5%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	112,646	111,686	-960	-0.9%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State allocated includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining FTEs (HB 1988).

SELECTED FTE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1997

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resources Workers (State)	Worker Retraining HB 1988 (State)	Corrections Programs (Contract)
1 Peninsula	24	238	453	413	460
2 Grays Harbor		88	330	368	
3 Olympic		207	38	161	
4 Skagit Valley	117	358	108	141	
5 Everett		308	30	111	
6 District					
Seattle Central	339	203	7	227	
Seattle North	211	93	8	135	
Seattle South	156	140	7	166	
Seattle Voc Institute				59	
7 Shoreline	407	183	15	168	
8 Bellevue	446	302	12	204	
9 Highline	209	250	5	171	
10 Green River	288	377	11	202	
11 Pierce	88	314	13	135	447
12 Centralia	36	151	138	109	206
13 Lower Columbia	14	162	88	17	
14 Clark	58	295	165	238	30
15 Wenatchee Valley	16	179	73	128	
16 Yakima Valley	36	207	27	141	—
17 District					
Spokane	66	152	84	150	
Spokane Falls	69	359	40	134	462
18 Big Bend	34	89	3	49	
19 Columbia Basin	6	305	6	191	60
20 Walla Walla	63	121	60	262	723
21 Whatcom	228	350	33	56	
22 Tacoma	389	288	10	202	215
23 Edmonds	102	287	17	181	439
24 So Puget Sound		261	136	176	
25 Bellingham		64	68	127	
26 Lake Washington		6	7	88	
27 Renton		34	5	249	
28 Bates		164	121	240	
29 Clover Park		65	97	305	
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	3,403	6,600	2,214	5,705	3,041

Source: Contract International Students SBCTC Data Warehouse; Running Start SR3105; HB 1988 SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 68 for a count of all international students by college. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

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STUDENT HEADCOUNT BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1997

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Worker Retraining and Excess	Contract Including Running Start & Contract International	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total Headcount
1 Peninsula	2,728	1,135	3,863	275	4,138
2 Grays Harbor	2,419	143	2,562	233	2,795
3 Olympic	5,672	269	5,941	421	6,362
4 Skagit Valley	4,962	1,123	6,085	416	6,501
5 Everett	6,490	663	7,153	735	7,888
6 District					
Seattle Central	7,396	1,566	8,962	1,341	10,303
Seattle North	6,507	501	7,008	1,976	8,984
Seattle South	5,177	628	5,805	567	6,372
Seattle Voc Institute	272	47	319	0	319
7 Shoreline	6,722	867	7,589	861	8,450
8 Bellevue	9,332	1,832	11,164	5,368	16,532
9 Highline	7,420	633	8,053	1,236	9,289
10 Green River	6,115	1,380	7,495	1,543	9,038
11 Pierce	6,023	4,457	10,480	2,053	12,533
12 Centralia	2,803	533	3,336	335	3,671
13 Lower Columbia	3,066	253	3,319	473	3,792
14 Clark	8,709	713	9,422	1,331	10,753
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,604	786	3,390	383	3,773
16 Yakima Valley	4,906	877	5,783	127	5,910
17 District					
Spokane	5,911	326	6,237	435	6,672
Spokane Falls	9,481	2,068	11,549	4,333	15,882
18 Big Bend	2,125	246	2,371	143	2,514
19 Columbia Basin	5,918	567	6,485	79	6,564
20 Walla Walla	3,699	2,223	5,922	793	6,715
21 Whatcom	3,448	652	4,100	1,366	5,466
22 Tacoma	4,873	1,007	5,880	2,139	8,019
23 Edmonds	6,703	2,879	9,582	1,013	10,595
24 So. Puget Sound	4,345	569	4,914	520	5,434
25 Bellingham	4,172	59	4,231	7	4,238
26 Lake Washington	3,196	948	4,144	711	4,855
27 Renton	5,571	1,304	6,875	446	7,321
28 Bates	5,087	592	5,679	784	6,463
29 Clover Park	7,562	113	7,675	326	8,001
SYSTEM TOTAL	171,414	31,959	203,373	32,769	236,142

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1 (College Job Number SR1301J provides identical data).

SELECTED HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1997

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resources Workers (State)	Worker Retraining HB 1988 (State)	Corrections Programs (Contract)
1 Peninsula	23	273	481	436	601
2 Grays Harbor		112	354	392	
3 Olympic		239	43	184	
4 Skagit Valley	125	531	106	136	
5 Everett		399	48	134	
6 District					
Seattle Central	383	261	7	271	
Seattle North	228	136	13	157	
Seattle South	158	186	14	164	
Seattle Voc Institute				45	
7 Shoreline	372	250	17	181	
8 Bellevue	431	382	14	252	
9 Highline	214	319	7	184	
10 Green River	289	495	11	202	
11 Pierce	94	443	16	157	827
12 Centralia	37	177	148	109	294
13 Lower Columbia	14	235	95	20	
14 Clark	59	482	172	261	68
15 Wenatchee Valley	16	241	74	128	
16 Yakima Valley	38	291	31	164	
17 District					
Spokane	69	181	71	165	
Spokane Falls	80	444	41	149	717
18 Big Bend	32	114	3	46	
19 Columbia Basin	6	389	6	249	146
20 Walla Walla		199	48	222	1,431
21 Whatcom	77	558	41	70	
22 Tacoma	215	385	11	228	375
23 Edmonds	387	386	24	214	657
24 So Puget Sound	112	422	159	205	
25 Bellingham		62	58	112	
26 Lake Washington		10	10	87	
27 Renton		38	7	189	
28 Bates		99	88	160	
29 Clover Park		46	63	227	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,459	8,785	2,281	5,900	5,116

Source: Contract International Students SBCTC Data Warehouse; Running Start SBCTC SR3105; HB 1988 SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 68 for a count of all international students by college. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

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NEW AND RETURNING STUDENTS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	New Students				Returning Students			
	New to College	New Transfer	Total New	% of Total	From Spring*	From Before**	Total Returning	% of Total
1 Peninsula	684	46	730	27%	1,406	592	1,998	73%
2 Grays Harbor	625	65	690	29%	1,209	520	1,729	71%
3 Olympic	1,129	435	1,564	28%	3,213	895	4,108	72%
4 Skagit	1,106	212	1,318	27%	2,793	851	3,644	73%
5 Everett	1,664	334	1,998	31%	3,414	1,078	4,492	69%
6 District								
Seattle Central	1,448	775	2,223	30%	4,168	1,005	5,173	70%
Seattle North	785	1,148	1,933	30%	3,552	1,022	4,574	70%
Seattle South	1,017	528	1,545	30%	2,886	746	3,632	70%
Seattle Voc Institute	100	3	103	38%	160	9	169	62%
7 Shoreline	1,459	1,088	2,547	38%	3,460	715	4,175	62%
8 Bellevue	1,134	642	1,776	19%	6,404	1,152	7,556	81%
9 Highline	1,688	559	2,247	30%	4,290	883	5,173	70%
10 Green River	1,912	132	2,044	33%	3,334	737	4,071	67%
11 Pierce	1,429	334	1,763	29%	3,469	791	4,260	71%
12 Centralia	717	73	790	28%	1,391	622	2,013	72%
13 Lower Columbia	777	107	884	29%	1,603	579	2,182	71%
14 Clark	1,942	338	2,280	26%	4,879	1,550	6,429	74%
15 Wenatchee Valley	651	150	801	31%	1,259	544	1,803	69%
16 Yakima Valley	1,316	243	1,559	32%	2,361	986	3,347	68%
17 District								
Spokane	1,023	321	1,344	23%	3,642	925	4,567	77%
Spokane Falls	2,112	569	2,681	28%	4,874	1,926	6,800	72%
18 Big Bend	626	152	778	37%	936	411	1,347	63%
19 Columbia Basin	1,213	266	1,479	25%	3,393	1,046	4,439	75%
20 Walla Walla	910	152	1,062	29%	1,747	890	2,637	71%
21 Whatcom	713	411	1,124	33%	1,782	542	2,324	67%
22 Tacoma	1,041	508	1,549	32%	2,716	608	3,324	68%
23 Edmonds	1,308	689	1,997	30%	3,835	871	4,706	70%
24 South Puget Sound	862	410	1,272	29%	2,465	608	3,073	71%
25 Bellingham	1,459	566	2,025	49%	1,142	1,005	2,147	51%
26 Lake Washington	940	108	1,048	33%	1,830	318	2,148	67%
27 Renton	2,026	652	2,678	48%	1,987	906	2,893	52%
28 Bates	2,096	109	2,205	43%	2,299	583	2,882	57%
29 Clover Park	3,920	50	3,970	52%	2,516	1,076	3,592	48%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	41,832	12,175	54,007	32%	90,415	26,992	117,407	68%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, based on "source".
* Includes students returning from summer as well.
** Also known as "stop-out" or "stop-by" students.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
1 Peninsula	972	419	95	123
2 Grays Harbor	802	594	160	94
3 Olympic	1,361	2,082	174	205
4 Skagit Valley	1,392	1,357	230	198
5 Everett	1,456	1,581	197	409
6 District				
Seattle Central	1,859	2,392	438	200
Seattle North	1,608	1,742	104	204
Seattle South	2,172	744	317	155
Seattle Voc Institute	240	26	9	5
7 Shoreline	2,007	2,633	215	213
8 Bellevue	1,733	3,627	227	434
9 Highline	1,505	2,487	938	248
10 Green River	2,041	2,042	152	222
11 Pierce	1,343	2,691	333	103
12 Centralia	661	605	238	170
13 Lower Columbia	1,053	785	182	147
14 Clark	2,066	2,415	492	254
15 Wenatchee Valley	950	853	122	53
16 Yakima Valley	1,871	1,222	80	51
17 District				
Spokane	3,873	1,289	0	74
Spokane Falls	1,801	3,044	1,675	372
18 Big Bend	557	571	113	69
19 Columbia Basin	1,370	1,760	569	206
20 Walla Walla	1,318	956	174	96
21 Whatcom	540	1,494	122	57
22 Tacoma	1,205	1,966	452	123
23 Edmonds	1,316	2,057	419	275
24 South Puget Sound	1,354	1,346	6	116
25 Bellingham	1,244	6	69	95
26 Lake Washington	1,836	14	24	136
27 Renton	2,756	111	203	106
28 Bates	2,769	2	32	963
29 Clover Park	2,921	0	8	95
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEs	51,953	44,911	8,568	6,269

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
1 Peninsula	1,477	495	222	534
2 Grays Harbor	983	687	327	422
3 Olympic	1,951	2,633	425	663
4 Skagit Valley	1,893	1,684	432	953
5 Everett	2,403	2,005	609	1,473
6 District				
Seattle Central	2,804	3,148	830	614
Seattle North	2,959	2,302	219	1,027
Seattle South	3,239	958	452	528
Seattle Voc Institute	222	24	22	4
7 Shoreline	2,597	3,086	345	694
8 Bellevue	2,772	4,663	592	1,305
9 Highline	2,116	3,049	1,308	947
10 Green River	2,751	2,435	274	655
11 Pierce	1,923	3,202	561	337
12 Centralia	833	648	490	832
13 Lower Columbia	1,448	885	306	427
14 Clark	3,379	3,301	978	1,051
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,155	957	332	160
16 Yakima Valley	3,151	1,414	210	131
17 District				
Spokane	4,258	1,536		117
Spokane Falls	2,365	3,466	1,937	1,713
18 Big Bend	842	662	375	246
19 Columbia Basin	2,161	2,112	900	745
20 Walla Walla	1,747	1,024	412	516
21 Whatcom	997	2,002	310	139
22 Tacoma	1,663	2,443	515	252
23 Edmonds	2,248	2,552	969	934
24 South Puget Sound	2,272	1,712	12	349
25 Bellingham	3,224	8	135	805
26 Lake Washington	2,328	34	46	788
27 Renton	4,720	116	229	506
28 Bates	2,802	1	83	2,201
29 Clover Park	6,886	3	303	370
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	78,569	55,247	15,160	22,438

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	---- Full-Time ----			---- Part-Time ----		
	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,359	1,303	81%	1,369	306	19%
2 Grays Harbor	1,390	1,366	83%	1,029	283	17%
3 Olympic	3,349	3,085	81%	2,323	737	19%
4 Skagit	2,695	2,558	81%	2,267	619	19%
5 Everett	2,991	2,768	76%	3,499	875	24%
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,203	3,862	79%	3,193	1,027	21%
Seattle North	2,869	2,659	73%	3,638	1,000	27%
Seattle South	2,542	2,517	74%	2,635	871	26%
Seattle Voc Institute	151	226	80%	121	56	20%
7 Shoreline	4,260	4,278	84%	2,462	790	16%
8 Bellevue	5,245	4,746	79%	4,087	1,276	21%
9 Highline	4,291	4,181	81%	3,129	998	19%
10 Green River	3,900	3,809	85%	2,215	648	15%
11 Pierce	4,233	3,880	87%	1,790	590	13%
12 Centralia	1,381	1,326	79%	1,422	347	21%
13 Lower Columbia	1,883	1,831	84%	1,183	336	16%
14 Clark	4,206	3,841	73%	4,503	1,386	27%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,726	1,714	87%	878	265	13%
16 Yakima Valley	2,819	2,660	83%	2,087	564	17%
17 District						
Spokane	4,530	4,789	91%	1,381	447	9%
Spokane Falls	5,882	5,888	85%	3,599	1,003	15%
18 Big Bend	1,044	1,041	79%	1,081	268	21%
19 Columbia Basin	3,431	3,180	81%	2,487	724	19%
20 Walla Walla	2,101	2,178	86%	1,598	366	14%
21 Whatcom	1,987	1,726	78%	1,461	487	22%
22 Tacoma	3,517	3,304	88%	1,356	442	12%
23 Edmonds	3,295	2,981	73%	3,408	1,087	27%
24 South Puget Sound	2,545	2,281	81%	1,800	542	19%
25 Bellingham	750	1,017	72%	3,422	396	28%
26 Lake Washington	1,356	1,592	79%	1,840	417	21%
27 Renton	1,866	2,457	77%	3,705	719	23%
28 Bates	2,214	3,186	85%	2,873	580	15%
29 Clover Park	1,610	2,315	74%	5,952	804	26%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	91,621	90,543	81%	79,793	21,257	19%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.

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NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
1 Peninsula	156	37	33	5	22	10	93	25%
% of Total Respondents	44%	10%	9%	1%	6%	3%	26%	
2 Grays Harbor	183	39	34	4	44	17	190	58%
% of Total Respondents	36%	8%	7%	1%	9%	3%	37%	
3 Olympic	501	364	135	35	103	43	375	98%
% of Total Respondents	32%	23%	9%	2%	7%	3%	24%	
4 Skagit Valley	407	114	124	51	148	115	331	95%
% of Total Respondents	32%	9%	10%	4%	11%	9%	26%	
5 Everett	489	133	164	70	146	302	398	74%
% of Total Respondents	29%	8%	10%	4%	9%	18%	23%	
6 District								
Seattle Central	675	181	246	54	121	95	449	62%
% of Total Respondents	37%	10%	14%	3%	7%	5%	25%	
Seattle North	454	147	293	83	190	304	420	96%
% of Total Respondents	24%	8%	15%	4%	10%	16%	22%	
Seattle South	416	98	124	51	121	147	378	75%
% of Total Respondents	31%	7%	9%	4%	9%	11%	28%	
Seattle Voc Institute	19	1	31	7	8	12	18	84%
% of Total Respondents	20%	1%	32%	7%	8%	13%	19%	
7 Shoreline	872	289	243	89	226	232	298	72%
% of Total Respondents	39%	13%	11%	4%	10%	10%	13%	
8 Bellevue	258	422	226	62	89	350	361	99%
% of Total Respondents	15%	24%	13%	4%	5%	20%	20%	
9 Highline	842	154	147	53	51	106	324	46%
% of Total Respondents	50%	9%	9%	3%	3%	6%	19%	
10 Green River	794	202	165	55	75	429	304	98%
% of Total Respondents	39%	10%	8%	3%	4%	21%	15%	
11 Pierce	703	175	150	57	59	83	267	60%
% of Total Respondents	47%	12%	10%	4%	4%	6%	18%	
12 Centralia	232	61	73	15	40	162	180	93%
% of Total Respondents	30%	8%	10%	2%	5%	21%	24%	
13 Lower Columbia	277	96	56	14	25	14	139	40%
% of Total Respondents	45%	15%	9%	2%	4%	2%	22%	
14 Clark	616	614	211	61	105	119	505	94%
% of Total Respondents	28%	28%	9%	3%	5%	5%	23%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	15,047	4,774	4,828	1,388	3,587	4,781	9,817	65%
% of Total State Students	34.0%	10.8%	10.9%	3.1%	8.1%	10.8%	22.2%	

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
15 Wenatchee Valley	360	80	38	29	54	6	172	79%
% of Total Respondents	49%	11%	5%	4%	7%	1%	23%	
16 Yakima Valley	480	116	169	41	168	49	520	98%
% of Total Respondents	31%	8%	11%	3%	11%	3%	34%	
17 District								
Spokane	577	87	70	20	50	10	106	28%
% of Total Respondents	63%	9%	8%	2%	5%	1%	12%	
Spokane Falls	818	211	192	53	67	318	601	70%
% of Total Respondents	36%	9%	8%	2%	3%	14%	27%	
18 Big Bend	265	54	59	24	53	28	219	80%
% of Total Respondents	38%	8%	8%	3%	8%	4%	31%	
19 Columbia Basin	519	159	155	27	38	69	281	63%
% of Total Respondents	42%	13%	12%	2%	3%	6%	23%	
20 Walla Walla	367	112	77	37	40	52	129	47%
% of Total Respondents	45%	14%	9%	5%	5%	6%	16%	
21 Whatcom	403	113	104	37	60	7	115	39%
% of Total Respondents	48%	13%	12%	4%	7%	1%	14%	
22 Tacoma	663	133	127	49	118	66	354	93%
% of Total Respondents	44%	9%	8%	3%	8%	4%	23%	
23 Edmonds	717	206	250	62	92	103	567	100%
% of Total Respondents	36%	10%	13%	3%	5%	5%	28%	
24 South Puget Sound	567	104	105	48	80	42	236	80%
% of Total Respondents	48%	9%	9%	4%	7%	4%	20%	
25 Bellingham	214	63	79	36	404	436	211	64%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	5%	2%	28%	30%	15%	
26 Lake Washington	100	34	115	29	66	104	160	43%
% of Total Respondents	16%	6%	19%	5%	11%	17%	26%	
27 Renton	425	68	178	100	268	190	460	48%
% of Total Respondents	25%	4%	11%	6%	16%	11%	27%	
28 Bates	569	47	439	28	300	421	281	89%
% of Total Respondents	27%	2%	21%	1%	14%	20%	13%	
29 Clover Park	109	60	216	2	156	340	375	24%
% of Total Respondents	9%	5%	17%	0%	12%	27%	30%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	15,047	4,774	4,828	1,388	3,587	4,781	9,817	65%
% of Total State Students	34.0%	10.8%	10.9%	3.1%	8.1%	10.8%	22.2%	

Source: Data Warehouse for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by Plan Attend.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MALE AND FEMALE HEADCOUNT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	----- Female -----		----- Male -----	
	Headcount	% Reporting Gender	Headcount	% Reporting Gender
1 Peninsula	1,687	62%	1,040	38%
2 Grays Harbor	1,428	62%	882	38%
3 Olympic	3,249	57%	2,415	43%
4 Skagit	3,078	62%	1,884	38%
5 Everett	4,087	65%	2,222	35%
6 District				
Seattle Central	4,131	58%	3,022	42%
Seattle North	3,862	61%	2,515	39%
Seattle South	2,217	44%	2,852	56%
Seattle Voc Institute	196	77%	59	23%
7 Shoreline	3,840	59%	2,720	41%
8 Bellevue	5,681	62%	3,540	38%
9 Highline	4,646	64%	2,609	36%
10 Green River	3,389	55%	2,726	45%
11 Pierce	3,737	62%	2,286	38%
12 Centralia	1,788	64%	993	36%
13 Lower Columbia	1,787	58%	1,270	42%
14 Clark	5,213	60%	3,496	40%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,557	60%	1,047	40%
16 Yakima Valley	2,982	61%	1,923	39%
17 District				
Spokane	2,974	51%	2,850	49%
Spokane Falls	5,120	57%	3,800	43%
18 Big Bend	1,192	56%	931	44%
19 Columbia Basin	3,229	57%	2,480	43%
20 Walla Walla	2,073	58%	1,505	42%
21 Whatcom	1,997	58%	1,451	42%
22 Tacoma	2,964	61%	1,898	39%
23 Edmonds	4,175	62%	2,528	38%
24 So. Puget Sound	2,596	61%	1,646	39%
25 Bellingham	2,276	55%	1,896	45%
26 Lake Washington	2,128	67%	1,068	33%
27 Renton	2,338	42%	3,197	58%
28 Bates	2,760	56%	2,194	44%
29 Clover Park	3,896	55%	3,225	45%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	98,273	58%	70,170	42%
SYSTEM TOTAL INCLUDING PRORATED UNREPORTED	100,006	58%	71,408	42%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Excludes 2,971 students not reporting gender.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total Students with Disabilities Headcount	% of All Students
1 Peninsula	103	21	9	9	142	5.2%
2 Grays Harbor	117	44	33	17	211	8.7%
3 Olympic	169	173	32	34	408	7.2%
4 Skagit	125	57	27	7	216	4.4%
5 Everett	84	72	4	32	192	3.0%
6 District						
Seattle Central	119	95	66	16	296	4.0%
Seattle North	27	17	3	5	52	0.8%
Seattle South	94	30	25	10	159	3.1%
Seattle Voc Institute	2				2	0.7%
7 Shoreline	114	98	5	9	226	3.4%
8 Bellevue	109	179		16	304	3.3%
9 Highline	158	144	597	23	922	12.4%
10 Green River	139	69	10	11	229	3.7%
11 Pierce	116	169	137	5	427	7.1%
12 Centralia	43	20	47	15	125	4.5%
13 Lower Columbia	111	50	30	25	216	7.0%
14 Clark	64	34	41	30	169	1.9%
15 Wenatchee Valley	9	3	9	5	26	1.0%
16 Yakima Valley	139	44	5	7	195	4.0%
17 District						
Spokane	326	75		6	407	6.9%
Spokane Falls	365	225	98	107	795	8.4%
18 Big Bend	32	16	11	4	63	3.0%
19 Columbia Basin	86	100	41	7	234	4.0%
20 Walla Walla	26	15	67	7	115	3.1%
21 Whatcom	48	48	20	3	119	3.5%
22 Tacoma	153	171	42	30	396	8.1%
23 Edmonds	371	99	26	20	516	7.7%
24 South Puget Sound	128	57	1	13	199	4.6%
25 Bellingham	119	1	9	10	139	3.3%
26 Lake Washington	84		1	1	86	2.7%
27 Renton	13			1	14	0.3%
28 Bates	277	1	11	63	352	6.9%
29 Clover Park	301		5	5	311	4.1%
SYSTEM TOTAL WITH DISABILITIES	4,171	2,127	1,412	553	8,263	4.8%
% of Total with Disabilities	50%	26%	17%	7%		

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

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ALL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

		Non-Hispanic							
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	International
1 Peninsula	36	43	18	108	7	1,673	11.2%	69%	3
2 Grays Harbor	133	49	17	134	9	1,938	15.0%	94%	2
3 Olympic	205	509	204	101	224	4,384	22.1%	99%	20
4 Skagit	510	197	86	56	40	4,063	18.0%	100%	10
5 Everett	281	418	64	183	161	4,566	19.5%	87%	63
6 District									
Seattle Central	666	1,541	962	114	125	3,580	48.8%	94%	21
Seattle North	300	977	341	68	124	4,122	30.5%	91%	24
Seattle South	239	1,118	474	82	206	2,869	42.5%	96%	23
Seattle Voc Institute	15	47	143	6	2	40	84.2%	93%	
7 Shoreline	145	908	273	102	43	4,414	25.0%	88%	9
8 Bellevue	275	1,338	281	105	55	6,947	22.8%	96%	18
9 Highline	263	863	515	57	255	3,995	32.8%	80%	7
10 Green River	248	368	141	88	388	4,880	20.2%	100%	2
11 Pierce	311	688	463	83	181	3,971	30.3%	95%	
12 Centralia	262	30	11	60	8	2,295	13.9%	95%	
13 Lower Columbia	209	113	21	92	8	2,460	15.3%	95%	1
14 Clark	314	523	184	101	19	7,441	13.3%	99%	19
15 Wenatchee Valley	379	28	5	126	10	2,052	21.1%	100%	4
16 Yakima Valley	1,799	84	63	249	15	2,693	45.1%	100%	2
17 District									
Spokane	132	178	148	188	55	5,073	12.1%	98%	28
Spokane Falls	380	391	277	297	95	7,252	16.6%	92%	8
18 Big Bend	603	22	26	37	21	1,338	34.6%	96%	10
19 Columbia Basin	936	206	103	53	5	4,264	23.4%	94%	3
20 Walla Walla	558	47	51	46	25	2,772	20.8%	95%	10
21 Whatcom	172	199	46	74	35	2,674	16.4%	93%	3
22 Tacoma	165	477	596	97	3	3,339	28.6%	96%	2
23 Edmonds	393	928	183	108	67	4,946	25.3%	99%	33
24 South Puget Sound	156	471	113	100	91	3,153	22.8%	94%	3
25 Bellingham	178	82	38	94	49	3,146	12.3%	86%	12
26 Lake Washington	106	295	50	19	206	1,732	28.1%	75%	56
27 Renton	142	685	360	46	12	3,994	23.8%	94%	6
28 Bates	247	274	401	120	119	3,358	25.7%	89%	4
29 Clover Park	78	347	301	51	18	3,432	18.8%	56%	1
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	10,836	14,444	6,959	3,245	2,681	118,856	24.3%	92%	407
% of Total Reporting	6.9%	9.2%	4.4%	2.1%	1.7%	75.7%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database.

TRANSFER STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic: African American	Non-Hispanic: Native American	Non-Hispanic: Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	International
1 Peninsula	7	15	8	22	2	402	11.8%	93%	2
2 Grays Harbor	24	19	10	44	3	583	14.6%	100%	1
3 Olympic	53	235	106	50	97	2,072	20.7%	100%	9
4 Skagit	95	69	39	19	12	1,449	13.9%	100%	1
5 Everett	41	98	31	53	26	1,657	13.1%	97%	33
6 District									
Seattle Central	209	558	417	61	54	1,745	42.7%	97%	11
Seattle North	118	433	151	34	40	1,428	35.2%	96%	4
Seattle South	37	296	119	17	35	432	53.8%	98%	1
Seattle Voc Institute	1	3	13			6	73.9%	96%	
7 Shoreline	79	452	107	53	23	2,063	25.7%	90%	7
8 Bellevue	123	663	175	63	37	3,523	23.1%	98%	5
9 Highline	79	447	274	31	106	1,736	35.1%	88%	4
10 Green River	104	144	41	48	92	2,004	17.6%	100%	2
11 Pierce	155	308	275	52	127	2,179	29.6%	97%	
12 Centralia	9	9	2	14	2	612	5.6%	100%	
13 Lower Columbia	29	27	8	34	3	763	11.7%	98%	
14 Clark	85	180	65	44	5	2,902	11.6%	100%	5
15 Wenatchee Valley	80	9	3	27	2	833	12.7%	100%	3
16 Yakima Valley	327	29	28	85	4	941	33.5%	100%	
17 District									
Spokane	46	72	48	47	9	1,300	14.6%	99%	2
Spokane Falls	95	97	70	97	31	3,033	11.4%	99%	3
18 Big Bend	90	7	7	10	6	521	18.7%	98%	8
19 Columbia Basin	143	63	39	25	4	1,786	13.3%	98%	3
20 Walla Walla	72	22	37	13	7	867	14.8%	100%	5
21 Whatcom	60	83	32	49	18	1,715	12.4%	98%	2
22 Tacoma	83	271	282	39		1,659	28.9%	96%	1
23 Edmonds	117	261	89	43	34	1,997	21.4%	100%	6
24 South Puget Sound	81	122	61	32	44	1,317	20.5%	97%	1
25 Bellingham	2			1		4	42.9%	88%	
26 Lake Washington		1	2	1	2	22	21.4%	85%	1
27 Renton	3	23	15	1		64	39.6%	92%	1
28 Bates	1						100.0%	100%	
29 Clover Park		3					100.0%	100%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	2,448	5,019	2,554	1,109	825	41,615	22.3%	97%	121
% Of Total Reporting	4.6%	9.4%	4.8%	2.1%	1.5%	77.7%	22%		

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7ACAD.

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WORKFORCE TRAINING STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	International
1 Peninsula	20	20	9	60		988	10%	74%	1
2 Grays Harbor	20	14	6	44	3	865	9%	97%	1
3 Olympic	62	164	65	33	83	1,534	21%	100%	6
4 Skagit	181	75	34	33	22	1,547	18%	100%	1
5 Everett	72	87	21	60	26	1,872	12%	90%	28
6 District									
Seattle Central	257	576	360	43	45	1,374	48%	95%	9
Seattle North	141	439	163	28	62	1,804	32%	90%	14
Seattle South	135	575	263	49	118	1,967	37%	97%	19
Seattle Voc Institute	13	36	116	6	2	33	84%	93%	
7 Shoreline	53	299	115	42	13	1,751	23%	88%	1
8 Bellevue	67	288	81	32	10	2,239	18%	98%	3
9 Highline	89	233	159	19	81	1,189	33%	84%	2
10 Green River	100	164	85	33	160	2,209	20%	100%	
11 Pierce	106	160	163	28	37	1,331	27%	95%	
12 Centralia	32	7	3	11	2	762	7%	98%	
13 Lower Columbia	51	30	8	39	4	1,253	10%	96%	1
14 Clark	92	165	73	40	8	2,968	11%	99%	5
15 Wenatchee Valley	161	8	2	68	3	912	21%	100%	1
16 Yakima Valley	1,352	52	29	143	9	1,563	50%	100%	2
17 District									
Spokane	85	97	100	136	44	3,680	11%	98%	26
Spokane Falls	61	79	55	90	14	1,945	13%	95%	5
18 Big Bend	212	7	14	17	5	566	31%	98%	2
19 Columbia Basin	190	45	37	22		1,673	15%	91%	
20 Walla Walla	290	13	10	14	12	1,266	21%	92%	5
21 Whatcom	49	56	13	14	7	759	15%	90%	
22 Tacoma	42	137	203	34	3	1,202	26%	98%	1
23 Edmonds	88	196	58	43	19	1,815	18%	99%	6
24 South Puget Sound	68	321	46	65	42	1,567	26%	93%	2
25 Bellingham	122	61	29	79	38	2,433	12%	86%	12
26 Lake Washington	95	271	47	18	138	1,390	29%	86%	54
27 Renton	107	559	301	40	9	3,436	23%	94%	4
28 Bates	113	169	215	71	44	1,768	26%	85%	4
29 Clover Park	48	234	256	41	11	3,146	16%	54%	1
SYSTEM TOTAL									
HEADCOUNT	4,574	5,637	3,139	1,495	1,074	54,807	23%	90%	216
% of Total Reporting	6.5%	8.0%	4.4%	2.1%	1.5%	77.5%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BYT.

STUDENTS WITH BASIC SKILLS AS FINAL GOAL BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic: African American	Non-Hispanic: Native American	Non-Hispanic: Other	Non-Hispanic: White	Of Color	% Race Ethnic Reported
1 Peninsula	6	8		22	3	67	37%	48%
2 Grays Harbor	87	15	1	39	2	179	45%	99%
3 Olympic	76	64	22	11	19	223	46%	99%
4 Skagit	204	35	8	3	4	170	60%	100%
5 Everett	43	153	8	41	28	246	53%	85%
6 District								
Seattle Central	180	352	148	6	19	84	89%	95%
Seattle North	24	47	12	1	11	60	61%	71%
Seattle South	53	200	59	7	44	75	83%	97%
Seattle Voc Institute	1	7	12				100%	91%
7 Shoreline	4	109	26	4	6	117	56%	77%
8 Bellevue	53	236	7	2	4	143	68%	76%
9 Highline	74	137	69	5	51	761	31%	84%
10 Green River	23	23	7		93	128	53%	100%
11 Pierce	34	200	15	1	11	226	54%	87%
12 Centralia	186	5	2	18	2	223	49%	89%
13 Lower Columbia	112	44	1	8		136	55%	98%
14 Clark	110	141	30	13	5	633	32%	96%
15 Wenatchee Valley	129	10		24	5	164	51%	100%
16 Yakima Valley	112	1	5	16	2	74	65%	100%
17 District								
Spokane								
Spokane Falls	206	189	132	94	3	1,236	34%	96%
18 Big Bend	231	5	4	8	9	104	71%	96%
19 Columbia Basin	541	75	17	1		238	73%	97%
20 Walla Walla	165	7	2	10	3	220	46%	99%
21 Whatcom	56	57		9	7	117	52%	80%
22 Tacoma	29	40	98	19		299	38%	94%
23 Edmonds	132	389	27	7	11	398	59%	100%
24 South Puget Sound	1	6				5	58%	100%
25 Bellingham	23	12	1	4	3	87	33%	96%
26 Lake Washington	6	6			3	19	44%	74%
27 Renton	24	58	29	1	2	89	56%	89%
28 Bates	14	6	18	2	2	34	55%	92%
29 Clover Park	21	87	22	4	7	55	72%	65%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	2,960	2,724	782	380	359	6,610	52%	91%
% of Total Reporting	21.4%	19.7%	5.7%	2.8%	2.6%	47.8%		

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BSST.

STUDENTS BY IMMIGRANT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Immigrant Status	Refugee Status	Temporary Status	Total	% of All Students
1 Peninsula	70		1	71	2.6%
2 Grays Harbor	116	1		117	4.8%
3 Olympic	233	17	2	252	4.4%
4 Skagit	296	25	1	322	6.5%
5 Everett	495	342	13	850	13.1%
6 District					
Seattle Central	1,421	464	21	1,906	25.8%
Seattle North	766	51	5	822	12.6%
Seattle South	763	552	6	1,321	25.5%
Seattle Voc Institute	53	2	3	58	21.3%
7 Shoreline	746	164	8	918	13.7%
8 Bellevue	942	162	120	1,224	13.1%
9 Highline	779	487		1,266	17.1%
10 Green River	444	268	2	714	11.7%
11 Pierce	249	15		264	4.4%
12 Centralia	23	1		24	0.9%
13 Lower Columbia	20	14	1	35	1.1%
14 Clark	406	658	1	1,065	12.2%
15 Wenatchee Valley	207	14	7	228	8.8%
16 Yakima Valley	225		30	255	5.2%
17 District					
Spokane	190	11		201	3.4%
Spokane Falls	338	666		1,004	10.6%
18 Big Bend	315	21	3	339	16.0%
19 Columbia Basin	431	9	119	559	9.4%
20 Walla Walla	394	12	3	409	11.1%
21 Whatcom	152	5	3	160	4.6%
22 Tacoma	252	92	1	345	7.1%
23 Edmonds	871	336	1	1,208	18.0%
24 South Puget Sound	196	87		283	6.5%
25 Bellingham	173	41	8	222	5.3%
26 Lake Washington	283	111	4	398	12.5%
27 Renton	337	103		440	7.9%
28 Bates	49	31	1	81	1.6%
29 Clover Park					0.0%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	12,235	4,762	364	17,361	10.1%
% of Total State Students	7.1%	2.8%	0.2%	10.1%	

Source: Data Warehouse by Citizenship Status.

STUDENT MEDIAN AGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

		--- MEDIAN AGE* -----		
	No Date of Birth Reported	Male	Female	All Students
1 Peninsula	44	33.1	34.9	34.4
2 Grays Harbor	43	26.7	32.0	30.4
3 Olympic		25.9	27.6	26.7
4 Skagit	31	24.8	30.4	28.2
5 Everett	79	26.5	31.3	29.7
6 District				
Seattle Central	60	27.1	27.3	27.4
Seattle North	56	28.7	32.9	31.3
Seattle South	45	30.1	32.5	31.1
Seattle Voc Institute		27.4	27.8	28.4
7 Shoreline	112	22.0	25.2	23.3
8 Bellevue	115	22.1	27.9	25.0
9 Highline	120	25.1	27.6	26.7
10 Green River		21.7	26.7	23.6
11 Pierce	28	23.0	26.0	24.7
12 Centralia	36	24.7	28.4	26.9
13 Lower Columbia	57	23.0	26.9	25.4
14 Clark	33	24.4	27.7	26.2
15 Wenatchee Valley	12	22.5	26.6	24.8
16 Yakima Valley	3	24.6	26.9	26.1
17 District				
Spokane	43	25.2	26.0	25.6
Spokane Falls	61	25.0	28.0	27.3
18 Big Bend	39	23.5	28.6	26.0
19 Columbia Basin	67	24.6	27.9	26.3
20 Walla Walla	115	22.7	27.9	26.0
21 Whatcom	56	21.7	24.0	22.7
22 Tacoma	36	24.8	27.2	26.0
23 Edmonds	3	25.0	29.9	27.7
24 South Puget Sound	5	24.5	27.5	26.3
25 Bellingham	317	31.5	34.6	33.0
26 Lake Washington	131	32.3	34.0	33.7
27 Renton	216	32.5	32.9	32.8
28 Bates	200	28.4	31.3	30.1
29 Clover Park	1,991	36.9	35.5	35.9
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT				
NOT REPORTED	4,154			
MEDIAN AGE		25.8	28.9	27.6

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).

* Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. Median age was calculated only for those reporting birth dates.

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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
1 Peninsula	46	30	178	71	31	6	50%
% of Total Respondents	13%	8%	49%	20%	9%	2%	
2 Grays Harbor	151	20	251	63	19	7	74%
% of Total Respondents	30%	4%	49%	12%	4%	1%	
3 Olympic	248	77	755	300	161	17	100%
% of Total Respondents	16%	5%	48%	19%	10%	1%	
4 Skagit Valley	188	58	615	182	116	130	98%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	48%	14%	9%	10%	
5 Everett	250	70	613	334	202	240	86%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	36%	20%	12%	14%	
6 District							
Seattle Central	205	122	577	449	343	101	81%
% of Total Respondents	11%	7%	32%	25%	19%	6%	
Seattle North	64	61	413	458	506	387	98%
% of Total Respondents	3%	3%	22%	24%	27%	20%	
Seattle South	206	96	438	291	213	87	86%
% of Total Respondents	15%	7%	33%	22%	16%	7%	
Seattle Voc Institute	13	22	37	13	12		94%
% of Total Respondents	13%	23%	38%	13%	12%	0%	
7 Shoreline	212	76	944	504	267	244	88%
% of Total Respondents	9%	3%	42%	22%	12%	11%	
8 Bellevue	67	33	465	383	433	387	100%
% of Total Respondents	4%	2%	26%	22%	24%	22%	
9 Highline	175	68	860	380	156	31	74%
% of Total Respondents	10%	4%	51%	23%	9%	2%	
10 Green River	125	64	950	296	149	440	99%
% of Total Respondents	6%	3%	47%	15%	7%	22%	
11 Pierce	125	95	785	325	118	45	85%
% of Total Respondents	8%	6%	53%	22%	8%	3%	
12 Centralia	166	34	322	64	30	147	97%
% of Total Respondents	22%	4%	42%	8%	4%	19%	
13 Lower Columbia	75	31	378	83	22	31	70%
% of Total Respondents	12%	5%	61%	13%	4%	5%	
14 Clark	335	88	1,137	393	221	65	98%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	51%	18%	10%	3%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	5,629	2,250	17,592	8,915	5,746	4,036	83%
% of Total State Students	12.7%	5.1%	39.8%	20.2%	13.0%	9.1%	

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
15 Wenatchee Valley	122	53	415	99	42	3	92%
% of Total Respondents	17%	7%	57%	13%	6%	0%	
16 Yakima Valley	516	66	684	167	75	34	99%
% of Total Respondents	33%	4%	44%	11%	5%	2%	
17 District							
Spokane	17	142	428	254	71	10	69%
% of Total Respondents	2%	15%	46%	28%	8%	1%	
Spokane Falls	601	102	1,017	364	83	93	84%
% of Total Respondents	27%	5%	45%	16%	4%	4%	
18 Big Bend	198	62	278	104	36	33	91%
% of Total Respondents	28%	9%	39%	15%	5%	5%	
19 Columbia Basin	163	80	661	143	121	78	84%
% of Total Respondents	13%	6%	53%	11%	10%	6%	
20 Walla Walla	144	41	398	118	40	32	73%
% of Total Respondents	19%	5%	51%	15%	5%	4%	
21 Whatcom	41	36	388	290	66	7	74%
% of Total Respondents	5%	4%	47%	35%	8%	1%	
22 Tacoma	181	85	673	367	124	78	97%
% of Total Respondents	12%	6%	45%	24%	8%	5%	
23 Edmonds	296	90	838	393	295	85	100%
% of Total Respondents	15%	5%	42%	20%	15%	4%	
24 South Puget Sound	143	69	512	296	123	38	93%
% of Total Respondents	12%	6%	43%	25%	10%	3%	
25 Bellingham	194	87	358	414	367	50	73%
% of Total Respondents	13%	6%	24%	28%	25%	3%	
26 Lake Washington	29	16	109	118	215	120	58%
% of Total Respondents	5%	3%	18%	19%	35%	20%	
27 Renton	141	130	499	457	354	104	63%
% of Total Respondents	8%	8%	30%	27%	21%	6%	
28 Bates	131	101	425	340	282	837	96%
% of Total Respondents	6%	5%	20%	16%	13%	40%	
29 Clover Park	107	75	369	473	484	75	40%
% of Total Respondents	7%	5%	23%	30%	31%	5%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	5,629	2,250	17,592	8,915	5,746	4,036	83%
% of Total State Students	12.7%	5.1%	39.8%	20.2%	13.0%	9.1%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by prior education.

STUDENT FAMILY STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Single with Children	% of Total Responding	Couple with Children	% of Total Responding	Students Without Children	% of Total Responding	% Reporting Family Status
1 Peninsula	238	13%	408	22%	1,192	65%	67%
2 Grays Harbor	297	16%	416	22%	1,137	61%	76%
3 Olympic	747	13%	1,789	32%	3,103	55%	99%
4 Skagit Valley	474	10%	1,041	21%	3,400	69%	99%
5 Everett	558	10%	1,190	22%	3,666	68%	83%
6 District							
Seattle Central	615	9%	1,106	17%	4,952	74%	90%
Seattle North	382	6%	1,335	21%	4,578	73%	97%
Seattle South	495	11%	1,376	29%	2,835	60%	91%
Seattle Voc Institute	119	46%	34	13%	106	41%	95%
7 Shoreline	328	5%	563	9%	5,113	85%	89%
8 Bellevue	535	6%	2,252	24%	6,524	70%	100%
9 Highline	632	11%	991	17%	4,091	72%	77%
10 Green River	372	6%	1,003	17%	4,696	77%	99%
11 Pierce	601	11%	1,198	23%	3,447	66%	87%
12 Centralia	330	13%	509	20%	1,752	68%	92%
13 Lower Columbia	391	16%	550	23%	1,486	61%	79%
14 Clark	936	11%	2,214	26%	5,388	63%	98%
15 Wenatchee Valley	388	16%	606	24%	1,509	60%	96%
16 Yakima Valley	817	17%	1,308	27%	2,751	56%	99%
17 District							
Spokane	931	19%	973	20%	3,013	61%	83%
Spokane Falls	932	12%	1,487	19%	5,453	69%	83%
18 Big Bend	229	12%	629	33%	1,022	54%	88%
19 Columbia Basin	615	12%	1,176	22%	3,441	66%	88%
20 Walla Walla	352	12%	646	21%	2,039	67%	82%
21 Whatcom	196	8%	314	13%	1,942	79%	71%
22 Tacoma	722	15%	772	16%	3,230	68%	97%
23 Edmonds	657	10%	1,538	23%	4,508	67%	100%
24 South Puget Sound	454	11%	941	23%	2,728	66%	95%
25 Bellingham	335	10%	992	29%	2,088	61%	82%
26 Lake Washington	257	10%	880	35%	1,365	55%	78%
27 Renton	507	12%	1,095	27%	2,458	61%	73%
28 Bates	601	12%	1,608	33%	2,648	55%	95%
29 Clover Park	522	14%	1,540	42%	1,614	44%	49%
SYSTEM TOTAL	16,565	11%	34,480	23%	99,275	66%	88%

Source: Data Warehouse by Family Status.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Out of Labor Force	% Reporting
1 Peninsula	245	398	686	355	62%
% of Total Respondents	15%	24%	41%	21%	
2 Grays Harbor	262	423	660	296	68%
% of Total Respondents	16%	26%	40%	18%	
3 Olympic	1,646	1,389	1,181	769	88%
% of Total Respondents	33%	28%	24%	15%	
4 Skagit Valley	1,066	1,164	838	1,352	89%
% of Total Respondents	24%	26%	19%	31%	
5 Everett	1,197	1,235	722	1,628	74%
% of Total Respondents	25%	26%	15%	34%	
6 District					
Seattle Central	2,049	2,021	1,410	779	85%
% of Total Respondents	33%	32%	23%	12%	
Seattle North	1,827	1,630	797	1,436	87%
% of Total Respondents	32%	29%	14%	25%	
Seattle South	1,925	842	820	590	81%
% of Total Respondents	46%	20%	20%	14%	
Seattle Voc Institute	21	33	130	36	81%
% of Total Respondents	10%	15%	59%	16%	
7 Shoreline	1,212	2,296	1,033	1,202	85%
% of Total Respondents	21%	40%	18%	21%	
8 Bellevue	2,558	2,632	1,152	1,900	88%
% of Total Respondents	31%	32%	14%	23%	
9 Highline	1,537	1,674	1,170	894	71%
% of Total Respondents	29%	32%	22%	17%	
10 Green River	1,172	1,852	936	1,663	92%
% of Total Respondents	21%	33%	17%	30%	
11 Pierce	1,421	1,650	921	688	78%
% of Total Respondents	30%	35%	20%	15%	
12 Centralia	349	548	579	800	81%
% of Total Respondents	15%	24%	25%	35%	
13 Lower Columbia	451	717	515	398	68%
% of Total Respondents	22%	34%	25%	19%	
14 Clark	2,599	2,253	1,563	1,402	90%
% of Total Respondents	33%	29%	20%	18%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	39,889	39,927	28,243	27,735	79%
% of Total Respondents	29%	29%	21%	20%	

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STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Out of Labor Force	% Reporting
15 Wenatchee Valley	576	793	544	315	86%
% of Total Respondents	26%	36%	24%	14%	
16 Yakima Valley	1,280	1,259	947	791	87%
% of Total Respondents	26%	26%	19%	16%	
17 District					
Spokane	997	1,843	966	649	75%
% of Total Respondents	22%	41%	22%	15%	
Spokane Falls	1,424	2,261	1,485	1,936	75%
% of Total Respondents	20%	32%	21%	27%	
18 Big Bend	454	424	381	351	76%
% of Total Respondents	28%	26%	24%	22%	
19 Columbia Basin	1,487	1,452	1,113	716	81%
% of Total Respondents	31%	30%	23%	15%	
20 Walla Walla	482	874	916	491	75%
% of Total Respondents	17%	32%	33%	18%	
21 Whatcom	488	1,152	499	223	69%
% of Total Respondents	21%	49%	21%	9%	
22 Tacoma	972	1,375	1,178	759	88%
% of Total Respondents	23%	32%	27%	18%	
23 Edmonds	1,649	1,757	1,272	1,208	88%
% of Total Respondents	28%	30%	22%	21%	
24 South Puget Sound	1,069	1,051	902	715	86%
% of Total Respondents	29%	28%	24%	19%	
25 Bellingham	1,501	615	497	450	73%
% of Total Respondents	49%	20%	16%	15%	
26 Lake Washington	586	501	366	672	66%
% of Total Respondents	28%	24%	17%	32%	
27 Renton	1,847	529	727	660	68%
% of Total Respondents	49%	14%	19%	18%	
28 Bates	1,308	823	771	1,194	81%
% of Total Respondents	32%	20%	19%	29%	
29 Clover Park	2,232	461	566	417	49%
% of Total Respondents	61%	13%	15%	11%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	39,889	39,927	28,243	27,735	79%
% of Total Respondents	29%	29%	21%	20%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	643	704	127	135	1,610
2 Grays Harbor	622	585	208	235	1,650
3 Olympic	1,875	1,196	252	498	3,821
4 Skagit	1,436	1,046	321	373	3,176
5 Everett	1,557	1,122	266	699	3,643
6 District					
Seattle Central	2,079	1,292	1,028	489	4,887
Seattle North	1,540	1,347	367	403	3,656
Seattle South	535	1,824	768	261	3,387
Seattle Voc Institute		233	46		279
7 Shoreline	2,682	1,576	319	491	5,068
8 Bellevue	3,443	1,609	237	735	6,024
9 Highline	2,256	1,276	1,077	569	5,177
10 Green River	2,413	1,193	426	424	4,457
11 Pierce	2,301	1,062	427	681	4,470
12 Centralia	768	494	280	131	1,672
13 Lower Columbia	871	770	330	195	2,166
14 Clark	2,260	1,552	680	733	5,225
15 Wenatchee Valley	926	695	168	189	1,978
16 Yakima Valley	1,291	906	629	397	3,223
17 District					
Spokane	1,455	3,217		564	5,235
Spokane Falls	2,799	1,382	2,163	546	6,889
18 Big Bend	493	507	147	162	1,309
19 Columbia Basin	1,957	1,013	618	315	3,903
20 Walla Walla	842	1,157	322	220	2,541
21 Whatcom	1,393	422	168	232	2,214
22 Tacoma	1,584	948	587	628	3,746
23 Edmonds	1,819	1,195	589	464	4,068
24 South Puget Sound	1,154	1,047	227	395	2,823
25 Bellingham		1,284	116	13	1,413
26 Lake Washington	75	1,608	247	78	2,009
27 Renton	46	2,530	575	26	3,177
28 Bates		3,648	85	34	3,766
29 Clover Park		2,980	16	28	3,024
SYSTEM TOTAL STATE FTES	43,115	43,416	13,812	11,342	111,686
% of Total	38.6%	38.9%	12.4%	10.2%	

Source: Data Warehouse by Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
CONTRACT SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	239	251	252	36	777
2 Grays Harbor	83	5	22	1	110
3 Olympic	194	23			216
4 Skagit	435	137	31	31	634
5 Everett	285	54	1	0	340
6 District					
Seattle Central	517	142	289	102	1,050
Seattle North	204	75	34	173	486
Seattle South	174	128	57	211	571
Seattle Voc Institute		91			91
7 Shoreline	421	138		96	654
8 Bellevue	882	242	19	61	1,205
9 Highline	321	146		29	496
10 Green River	572	190		194	956
11 Pierce	1,527	688	233	290	2,738
12 Centralia	153	126	120	43	441
13 Lower Columbia	137	23	1	18	178
14 Clark	307	45	30	26	408
15 Wenatchee Valley	182	21	133	5	340
16 Yakima Valley	218	143	169	3	534
17 District					
Spokane	179	100		19	298
Spokane Falls	557	280	158	14	1,008
18 Big Bend	111	31	14	5	160
19 Columbia Basin	293	40	39	2	375
20 Walla Walla	212	359	344	80	995
21 Whatcom	382	38	2	25	447
22 Tacoma	357	118	156	111	741
23 Edmonds	667	589	179	199	1,633
24 South Puget Sound	278	46	14	51	390
25 Bellingham		64			64
26 Lake Washington	14	668	24	29	736
27 Renton	6	78	367	63	514
28 Bates		426	44	12	482
29 Clover Park		184	11		196
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	9,905	5,689	2,742	1,927	20,263
% of Total	49%	28%	14%	10%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat for Kind of Enrollment (Student Class Table).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DAY AND EVENING FTES AND DAY-ON-CAMPUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Day FTEs		Evening FTEs		Day-On Campus	% of Total
	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,314	81.7%	295	18.3%	1,125	69.9%
2 Grays Harbor	1,343	81.4%	307	18.6%	1,187	71.9%
3 Olympic	2,712	71.0%	1,109	29.0%	2,439	63.8%
4 Skagit Valley	2,501	78.7%	675	21.3%	1,657	52.2%
5 Everett	2,742	75.3%	902	24.7%	2,435	66.8%
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,127	84.4%	760	15.6%	3,886	79.5%
Seattle North	2,776	75.9%	880	24.1%	2,688	73.5%
Seattle South	2,232	65.9%	1,156	34.1%	1,893	55.9%
Seattle Voc Institute	273	97.6%	7	2.4%	264	94.5%
7 Shoreline	4,359	86.0%	708	14.0%	4,121	81.3%
8 Bellevue	4,533	75.3%	1,490	24.7%	4,261	70.7%
9 Highline	4,196	81.1%	981	18.9%	3,380	65.3%
10 Green River	3,474	78.0%	982	22.0%	3,233	72.5%
11 Pierce	3,267	73.1%	1,203	26.9%	2,235	50.0%
12 Centralia	1,468	87.8%	204	12.2%	1,194	71.4%
13 Lower Columbia	1,797	83.0%	369	17.0%	1,716	79.2%
14 Clark	4,211	80.6%	1,014	19.4%	3,648	69.8%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,665	84.2%	313	15.8%	1,271	64.2%
16 Yakima Valley	2,715	84.2%	508	15.8%	2,108	65.4%
17 District						
Spokane	4,756	90.8%	479	9.2%	4,275	81.7%
Spokane Falls	6,000	87.1%	890	12.9%	3,428	49.8%
18 Big Bend	1,074	82.1%	235	17.9%	1,015	77.5%
19 Columbia Basin	2,909	74.5%	994	25.5%	2,409	61.7%
20 Walla Walla	2,292	90.2%	250	9.8%	1,862	73.3%
21 Whatcom	1,702	76.9%	512	23.1%	1,578	71.2%
22 Tacoma	3,108	83.0%	638	17.0%	2,467	65.9%
23 Edmonds	3,161	77.7%	907	22.3%	2,761	67.9%
24 So Puget Sound	2,206	78.1%	617	21.9%	1,974	69.9%
25 Bellingham	1,086	76.9%	326	23.1%	986	69.8%
26 Lake Washington	1,745	86.9%	263	13.1%	1,563	77.8%
27 Renton	2,288	72.0%	889	28.0%	1,993	62.7%
28 Bates	3,632	96.4%	134	3.6%	1,988	52.8%
29 Clover Park	2,793	92.4%	231	7.6%	2,114	69.9%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	90,458	81.0%	21,228	19.0%	75,149	67.3%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Time Location Code.

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DISTANCE EDUCATION ENROLLMENT
ALL FUNDS
FALL 1997

	State FTEs	Contract FTEs	Student Funded FTEs	All Funds FTEs	All Funds Headcount
1 Peninsula	33	6		38	104
2 Grays Harbor	28	2		30	80
3 Olympic	42	0		43	118
4 Skagit Valley	161	17		179	537
5 Everett	58	2		60	179
6 District					
Seattle Central	67	114		181	434
Seattle North	80	7		88	236
Seattle South	41	5		45	122
Seattle Voc Institute					
7 Shoreline	68	2		70	206
8 Bellevue		176	1	177	470
9 Highline	49	1		51	134
10 Green River	39	1		39	108
11 Pierce			65	65	186
12 Centralia	109	6		115	321
13 Lower Columbia	22	1		23	80
14 Clark	41	1		42	182
15 Wenatchee Valley	24	1		25	77
16 Yakima Valley	32	1		33	113
17 District					
Spokane	125	11		136	326
Spokane Falls	395	53		448	1,013
18 Big Bend	27	4		31	98
19 Columbia Basin	48	0		48	129
20 Walla Walla					
21 Whatcom	72	4		76	199
22 Tacoma	42	1		43	124
23 Edmonds	0	124		124	349
24 So Puget Sound	40	2		42	130
25 Bellingham					
26 Lake Washington					
27 Renton	2			2	7
28 Bates	2			2	3
29 Clover Park					
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	1,648	543	66	2,256	6,065
% of Total	73%	24%	3%		

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Course file, Distance Education = Y.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
STATE SUPPORTED*
FALL 1997

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty		Classified	Exempt Adminis-trative	Exempt Professional/ Technical	Total
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount
1 Peninsula	57	138	2		49	11	18	275
2 Grays Harbor	53	128	2	17	46	10	14	270
3 Olympic	94	186	6		102	18	12	418
4 Skagit Valley	110	193	6	14	85	18	26	452
5 Everett	106	143	4	2	148	9	13	425
6 District			1		37	7	34	79
Seattle Central	128	218	9	1	169	28	17	570
Seattle North	90	210	8	1	122	18	25	474
Seattle South	76	218	1	2	110	14	23	444
Seattle Voc Institute	6	17	1		8	2	3	37
7 Shoreline	132	230	8	1	181	20	13	585
8 Bellevue	128	221	7	20	167	30	35	608
9 Highline	114	238	7		143	17	16	535
10 Green River	100	201	4		153	19	23	500
11 Pierce	111	187	7	1	160	26	19	511
12 Centralia	57	81	2	3	72	18	15	248
13 Lower Columbia	71	80	2		76	12	7	248
14 Clark	152	273	6	2	175	24	10	642
15 Wenatchee Valley	70	117	5	4	66	15	12	289
16 Yakima Valley	100	179	7	23	107	24	17	457
17 District					55	12	16	83
Spokane	174	200	13	5	146	14	11	563
Spokane Falls	131	302	13	3	166	16	36	667
18 Big Bend	49	77	2	6	51	11	15	211
19 Columbia Basin	98	202	8	5	110	18	21	462
20 Walla Walla	98	141	1	7	75	16	20	358
21 Whatcom	38	136	1	2	54	10	18	259
22 Tacoma	89	201	4	11	106	23	36	470
23 Edmonds	106	209	6		135	24	34	514
24 South Puget Sound	80	119	3		93	12	10	317
25 Bellingham	45	121			48	11	10	235
26 Lake Washington	53	115	1	1	104	11	1	286
27 Renton	69	130	5		77	20	4	305
28 Bates	107	55	12	5	76	12	12	279
29 Clover Park	121	82	9	1	90	21	15	339
SBCTC					29	4	22	55
CTC					21	3	38	62
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,013	5,348	173	137	3,612	578	671	13,532
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,013	5,034	173	130	3,612	576	665	13,203

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: 329 staff worked at more than one college in fall 1997.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.

82

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
ALL FUNDS*
FALL 1997

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty		Classified	Exempt Administrative	Exempt Professional/ Technical	Total
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount
1 Peninsula	68	158	3		62	15	32	338
2 Grays Harbor	53	131	2	21	51	10	16	284
3 Olympic	94	203	6		116	19	13	451
4 Skagit	111	211	9	25	102	18	37	513
5 Everett	106	157	5	4	164	9	15	460
6 District			1		46	8	38	93
Seattle Central	128	320	17	14	213	29	27	748
Seattle North	93	286	8	2	134	21	30	574
Seattle South	76	240	1	2	122	16	28	485
Seattle Voc Institute	6	17	1		9	2	5	40
7 Shoreline	132	288	9	6	191	21	16	663
8 Bellevue	134	446	8	49	212	36	46	931
9 Highline	114	320	7		175	17	24	657
10 Green River	100	278	4	2	173	19	35	611
11 Pierce	143	351	35	6	188	31	19	773
12 Centralia	67	96	3	26	96	20	25	333
13 Lower Columbia	71	80	2		114	12	10	289
14 Clark	153	319	6	3	193	26	10	710
15 Wenatchee Valley	70	149	6	6	68	15	14	328
16 Yakima Valley	100	200	7	36	124	24	25	516
17 District					61	13	16	90
Spokane	174	261	13	5	151	14	14	632
Spokane Falls	142	459	18	6	267	17	65	974
18 Big Bend	49	86	3	14	61	14	20	247
19 Columbia Basin	100	206	8	5	120	19	26	484
20 Walla Walla	109	205	2	8	82	16	26	448
21 Whatcom	38	137	1	2	59	10	22	269
22 Tacoma	89	288	4	13	125	24	52	595
23 Edmonds	124	299	6	1	219	28	62	739
24 South Puget Sound	80	160	3	7	100	12	12	374
25 Bellingham	45	121			50	11	11	238
26 Lake Washington	53	140	1	1	121	12	1	329
27 Renton	71	176	5	1	120	20	15	408
28 Bates	107	69	14	6	100	13	15	324
29 Clover Park	122	95	11	1	101	22	16	368
SBCTC					29	4	22	55
CTC					22	5	69	96
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,122	6,952	229	272	4,341	622	929	16,467
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,122	6,465	229	250	4,340	620	921	15,947

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: 520 staff worked at more than one college in fall 1997.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.

TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	--- Full-Time/Moonlight ---						
	Full-Time		Moonlight		Part-Time		Total
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Teaching FTEF
1 Peninsula	56	53.1%	3	3.2%	44	42.3%	105
2 Grays Harbor	51	45.9%	5	4.8%	49	44.9%	110
3 Olympic	86	50.7%	6	3.6%	72	42.6%	169
4 Skagit	95	53.9%	9	5.2%	65	37.0%	176
5 Everett	98	51.1%	15	7.6%	77	40.5%	191
6 District							
Seattle Central	116	52.9%	6	2.6%	91	41.4%	220
Seattle North	79	43.7%	8	4.5%	87	48.4%	180
Seattle South	71	42.2%	9	5.2%	86	50.9%	169
Seattle Voc Institute	5	38.3%	0	1.8%	7	54.6%	13
7 Shoreline	124	49.0%	14	5.6%	113	44.6%	254
8 Bellevue	114	44.9%	13	5.3%	125	49.3%	253
9 Highline	106	47.8%	8	3.6%	106	47.8%	222
10 Green River	98	40.9%	14	6.0%	126	52.7%	240
11 Pierce	96	45.6%	8	3.6%	100	47.7%	209
12 Centralia	51	59.2%	5	6.3%	29	33.2%	86
13 Lower Columbia	65	58.8%	7	6.2%	26	23.6%	110
14 Clark	135	52.9%	13	5.1%	102	39.9%	255
15 Wenatchee Valley	62	56.8%	8	7.2%	38	34.2%	110
16 Yakima Valley	83	55.8%	9	6.3%	50	34.1%	148
17 District							
Spokane	164	58.5%	15	5.2%	101	36.1%	280
Spokane Falls	118	40.4%	16	5.6%	152	52.0%	293
18 Big Bend	46	53.7%	9	10.5%	30	34.9%	86
19 Columbia Basin	94	47.5%	15	7.7%	80	40.4%	199
20 Walla Walla	87	58.9%	11	7.2%	49	33.0%	148
21 Whatcom	33	31.2%	1	1.1%	70	67.2%	105
22 Tacoma	81	44.4%	7	3.9%	90	49.7%	182
23 Edmonds	100	48.6%	7	3.5%	98	47.3%	206
24 South Puget Sound	71	49.8%	9	6.1%	62	43.4%	143
25 Bellingham	42	71.9%	1	1.9%	14	24.3%	58
26 Lake Washington	49	47.2%	3	3.0%	51	49.1%	104
27 Renton	66	49.3%	1	1.1%	64	47.8%	134
28 Bates	98	82.3%	0	0.2%	19	15.7%	120
29 Clover Park	121	84.1%	1	0.5%	22	15.3%	144
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEF	2,761	50.9%	258	4.8%	2,297	42.4%	5,422

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1.
Note: Part-time includes part-time and contracted-out effort; total includes addition of 106 FTE volunteer effort.

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TEACHING FACULTY OF COLOR (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total
1 Peninsula	5	8.3%	3	2.2%	8	4.0%
2 Grays Harbor	2	3.5%	5	3.4%	7	3.5%
3 Olympic	13	13.0%	11	5.9%	24	8.4%
4 Skagit	16	13.8%	8	3.9%	24	7.5%
5 Everett	9	8.0%	11	7.6%	20	7.8%
6 District						
Seattle Central	44	31.2%	46	21.2%	90	25.1%
Seattle North	25	25.0%	16	7.8%	41	13.4%
Seattle South	16	20.8%	26	11.9%	42	14.2%
Seattle Voc Institute	1	14.3%	5	29.4%	6	25.0%
7 Shoreline	19	13.0%	24	10.4%	43	11.4%
8 Bellevue	18	13.0%	14	5.8%	32	8.4%
9 Highline	14	11.6%	22	9.2%	36	10.0%
10 Green River	10	9.3%	17	8.6%	27	8.8%
11 Pierce	16	13.8%	22	11.7%	38	12.5%
12 Centralia	3	5.1%	2	2.4%	5	3.5%
13 Lower Columbia	5	6.8%	7	8.9%	12	7.9%
14 Clark	11	7.0%	13	4.8%	24	5.6%
15 Wenatchee Valley	8	10.4%	9	7.4%	17	8.6%
16 Yakima Valley	14	13.3%	23	11.4%	37	12.1%
17 District						
Spokane	12	6.3%	8	3.9%	20	5.0%
Spokane Falls	11	7.5%	16	5.2%	27	6.0%
18 Big Bend	4	7.8%	8	13.1%	12	10.7%
19 Columbia Basin	8	7.5%	28	13.5%	36	11.5%
20 Walla Walla	10	10.2%	6	4.1%	16	6.5%
21 Whatcom	4	10.3%	8	5.8%	12	6.7%
22 Tacoma	15	16.1%	27	13.6%	42	14.4%
23 Edmonds	15	13.2%	17	8.6%	32	10.3%
24 So. Puget Sound	13	14.9%	2	1.7%	15	7.3%
25 Bellingham	1	2.2%	4	3.3%	5	3.0%
26 Lake Washington	6	11.5%	5	4.3%	11	6.5%
27 Renton	7	9.5%	21	16.2%	28	13.7%
28 Bates	9	7.6%	5	9.4%	14	8.2%
29 Clover Park	10	7.7%	3	3.6%	13	6.1%
SUM OF COLLEGES	374	11.6%	442	8.2%	816	9.5%
SYSTEM TOTAL	370	11.5%	412	8.1%	782	9.4%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRO Table. Note: Report counts only those employed as teaching faculty and excludes those who teach but are also employed as staff in a capacity other than faculty. Nineteen part-time faculty of color taught at more than one college.

WOMEN TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1997

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty
1 Peninsula	27	45.0%	72	52.2%	99	50.0%
2 Grays Harbor	18	31.6%	56	38.6%	74	36.6%
3 Olympic	49	49.0%	91	48.9%	140	49.0%
4 Skagit Valley	57	49.1%	124	60.5%	181	56.4%
5 Everett	51	45.1%	98	68.1%	149	58.0%
6 District						
Seattle Central	68	48.2%	127	58.5%	195	54.5%
Seattle North	47	47.0%	127	62.0%	174	57.0%
Seattle South	23	29.9%	89	40.6%	112	37.8%
Seattle Voc Institute	6	85.7%	10	58.8%	16	66.7%
7 Shoreline	79	54.1%	125	54.1%	204	54.1%
8 Bellevue	68	49.3%	138	57.3%	206	54.4%
9 Highline	61	50.4%	140	58.8%	201	56.0%
10 Green River	33	30.6%	109	55.1%	142	46.4%
11 Pierce	60	51.7%	96	51.1%	156	51.3%
12 Centralia	25	42.4%	50	60.2%	75	52.8%
13 Lower Columbia	32	43.8%	47	59.5%	79	52.0%
14 Clark	74	46.8%	142	51.6%	216	49.9%
15 Wenatchee Valley	39	50.6%	72	59.5%	111	56.1%
16 Yakima Valley	50	47.6%	108	53.5%	158	51.5%
17 District						
Spokane	74	38.5%	95	46.3%	169	42.6%
Spokane Falls	65	44.2%	197	64.6%	262	58.0%
18 Big Bend	19	37.3%	44	53.7%	63	47.4%
19 Columbia Basin	48	45.3%	124	59.9%	172	55.0%
20 Walla Walla	45	45.9%	89	60.5%	134	54.7%
21 Whatcom	21	53.8%	94	67.6%	115	64.6%
22 Tacoma	43	46.2%	112	56.3%	155	53.1%
23 Edmonds	59	51.8%	120	57.7%	179	55.6%
24 So Puget Sound	42	48.3%	61	51.3%	103	50.0%
25 Bellingham	18	40.0%	78	64.5%	96	57.8%
26 Lake Washington	24	46.2%	70	60.3%	94	56.0%
27 Renton	37	50.0%	59	45.4%	96	47.1%
28 Bates	55	46.6%	27	45.8%	82	46.3%
29 Clover Park	67	51.5%	38	45.8%	105	49.3%
SUM OF COLLEGES	1,484	46.1%	3,029	55.6%	4,513	52.1%
SYSTEM TOTAL	1,484	46.2%	2,898	56.0%	4,382	52.2%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Report counts only those employed as teaching faculty and excludes those who teach but are also employed as staff in a capacity other than faculty. Note 131 part-time women faculty taught at more than one college.

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CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND WORKER RETRAINING)
FALL 1997

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Instruction Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Federal Vocational	Other Codes	Total FTE
1 Peninsula	4	4	5	9	11	14			47
2 Grays Harbor	3	6	3	9	12	12	1		45
3 Olympic	22	7	8	19	19	23	1	1	99
4 Skagit	8	3	6	22	18	25			82
5 Everett	43	1	10	31	22	26	5	3	139
6 District	1		1		29			6	36
Seattle Central	44	5	6	42	14	38		3	152
Seattle North	28	5	5	29	13	29	1	2	112
Seattle South	22	10	5	25	10	30	2	1	104
Seattle Voc Institute				2	4	1	1		8
7 Shoreline	40	15	14	35	29	33	1	8	174
8 Bellevue	30	3	11	37	35	28	2	7	153
9 Highline	21	4	11	32	28	34	2	2	132
10 Green River	17	25	9	29	36	28		3	146
11 Pierce	41	10	8	37	26	30		4	155
12 Centralia	13	5	2	10	17	13	1	3	63
13 Lower Columbia	9	6	4	13	17	20	1	1	69
14 Clark	31	12	10	32	32	33	3	5	158
15 Wenatchee Valley	9	5	5	9	19	15			62
16 Yakima Valley	18	10	6	20	21	25	3	1	103
17 District				1	47	6			54
Spokane	38	6	11	38	3	37	7		140
Spokane Falls	52	7	11	41	3	34	2	1	151
18 Big Bend	7	2	3	7	13	17			49
19 Columbia Basin	23	2	5	19	27	24	1	2	103
20 Walla Walla	8	8	10	13	20	15			73
21 Whatcom	5	8	4	14	11	10			51
22 Tacoma	11	9	5	25	31	24		2	106
23 Edmonds	20	8	9	32	34	26	1	1	130
24 South Puget Sound	18	7	3	17	19	24		4	91
25 Bellingham	1	7	3	12	9	11	1		44
26 Lake Washington	8	16	3	25	22	15	4	1	95
27 Renton	3	11	2	18	15	21			70
28 Bates	5	15	1	14	14	23	2		73
29 Clover Park	5	14	5	12	19	27	3		86
State Board								25	25
Communications Technology Center (CTC)								20	20
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE	604	250	200	729	697	770	45	103	3,399

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL /TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND WORKER RETRAINING)
FALL 1997

	Exempt Administrative FTE	Exempt Professional/ Technical FTE	Total Administrative and Professional/ Technical FTE
1 Peninsula	10	14	24
2 Grays Harbor	9	14	23
3 Olympic	18	12	29
4 Skagit Valley	18	22	40
5 Everett	9	12	21
6 District	7	32	39
Seattle Central	27	17	43
Seattle North	18	21	38
Seattle South	14	17	31
Seattle Voc Institute	2	2	4
7 Shoreline	20	13	33
8 Bellevue	27	31	58
9 Highline	18	15	33
10 Green River	19	22	41
11 Pierce	24	17	41
12 Centralia	18	9	27
13 Lower Columbia	12	7	18
14 Clark	21	8	30
15 Wenatchee Valley	15	11	25
16 Yakima Valley	21	12	33
17 District	12	16	28
Spokane	13	10	23
Spokane Falls	15	30	45
18 Big Bend	11	12	23
19 Columbia Basin	17	16	33
20 Walla Walla	16	17	33
21 Whatcom	10	11	21
22 Tacoma	22	24	46
23 Edmonds	23	31	54
24 So Puget Sound	12	10	22
25 Bellingham	11	10	21
26 Lake Washington	11	1	12
27 Renton	20	4	24
28 Bates	12	12	24
29 Clover Park	21	15	36
State Board	4	19	23
Communications Technology Center (CTC)	3	38	41
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE STAFF	558	582	1,140

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.